The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

All the Fenian Convicts Imprisoned in England.

The Sultan Makes Egypt a Separate Sovereignty.

Departure of the Czar from Paris for Germany.

Munificent Liberality of the King of Hungary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Prisoners Sent to England—Decision of a Chancery Suit against the United States.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11.

All the Fenian prisoners convicted of high treason have been transferred to England and placed in prison.

The chancery case of United States *vs.* McRae has been decided in favor of the latter.

EGYPT.

The Sultan Makes Egypt a Separate Sovereignty.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Sublime Porte has issued a firman making Egypt a separate sovereignty.

FRANCE.

Departure of the Czar for Germany.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 11—Evening.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia left Paris to-day for Germany.

HUNGARY.

Distribution of Money to the Poor.

PESTH, Tuesday, June 11.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, now King of Hungary, has added to the *eclat* of his coronation by distributing vast sums of money among the poor, and by richly endowing the various benevolent institutions of this city.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11—Noon.

Consols for money	94¼
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Erie Railway Shares	40¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11—2 P. M.

Consols have advanced ⅜ since noon, and are now quoted at 94⅝.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have advanced ¼, and the quotation now is 79¼.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ¼, and are now quoted at 41.

No change has occurred in the price of United States Five-Twenties since the noon report.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11—Evening.

Consols for money	94⅝
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway shares	78¾
Erie Railway shares	40¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, June 11—Evening.

United States bonds closed at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 11—Noon.

COTTON dull. Estimated sales to-day, 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¼d.; Middling Orleans 11⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 36s. California Wheat, 13s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats 3s. 7d. Peas 39s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Lard 50s. Pork 78s. Beef 132s. 6d. Bacon 40s. Cheese 66s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 6d.; Refined, 1s. 1d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. Tallow, 43s. 6d. Cloverseed, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 11—2 P. M.

Cotton dull and unchanged.

In the Breadstuffs market Corn has declined 3d. since noon, and is now quoted at 35s. 9d., and Peas have declined 1d., and the price now is 39s. 5d.

The Provisions and Produce markets are without change.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £42.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11—2 P. M.

There are no changes to note in the markets since noon.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 11—Evening.

Cotton dull; sales to-day 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d. California Wheat, 13s. 8d. Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 38s. Red Wheat, none in market, and prices nominal.

PROVISIONS—Generally unchanged. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 132s. 6d. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 40s. Cheese, 66s.

Produce, Petroleum, Spirits, 6d.; refined, 1s. 1d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin, common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. Tallow, 43s. 6d. Clover Seed, 42s.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15. Linseed Oil, £42.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, June 11—Evening.

Refined Petroleum was quoted to-day at 40 francs ℞ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, June 11—2 P. M.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, from Quebec, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, June 11—Noon.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left New-York on the 1st of June, arrived here last evening, *en route* to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The steamship *Hansa*, Capt. OTERENDOP, from New-York May 29, arrived here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 11.

The steamship *England*, of the National Steam Navigation's Company's line, which left New-York on the 25th of May, arrived at Liverpool on Friday last.

The Ship Medora.

FALMOUTH, Tuesday, June 11.

The ship *Medora*, from Newport for New-York, has put into this port damaged.

CANADA.

A New Line of Steamers—The Great Billiard Match.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 11.

An application will be made at the next session of Parliament to incorporate a joint stock company, with a capital of $200,000, for the purpose of running steamers between Quebec, Montreal and other points, to be called the People's Line.

The emigrant returns for the past week show that 1,470 emigrants arrived, only 30 of whom remained in Canada, the remainder proceeding to the Western States.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 11.

At the billiard match last night, DION beat McDEVITT by 684 points. Time of game—two hours and forty-seven minutes. The winner's average was 20 2-14; loser's average 11. The best runs by DION were 616, 177, 123, 118; by McDEVITT 220, 218.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Tuesday, June 11.

The propeller which was jammed in the lock has been gotten clear, and navigation will be resumed to-morrow afternoon.

ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Arizona—Death of a Consul—$659,006 in Treasure.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Arizona*, from Aspinwall 2d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

A passenger by the *Arizona* reports the death of Mr. PREVOST, U. S. Consul at Guayaquil.

The following is the *Arizona's* specie list:

Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co.	$17,00	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	$46,391
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	35,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	104,000
J. W. Seligmann & Co.	47,000	Lees & Waller	301,616
Panama R. R. Co.	15,275	S. L. Marchant & Co	245
Eugene Kelly & Co.	33,000	S. Lazarus & Son	500
H. A. Taylor	28,578	R bon & Munoz	2,000
		Order	27,800
Total			$659,006

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Peru—Gen. Castilla in the Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, June 2, 1867.

We have by the French line of steamers from the South very important news from Peru. The dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 10th of May, and from Lima and Callao to the 23d of the same month.

PERU.

An organized military force under the popular old Gen. CASTILLA is in the field against President PRADO and his Government, and there is every prospect that "Old Boots," as he is called, will succeed. Your readers will remember that some months since Gen. CASTILLA, Col. BALTA, Col. MACHUCA and other prominent leaders were expelled from Lima for attempting a revolution, and went to Chili. When the *Limeña*, Capt. BLOOMFIELD, that brought this news, reached Caldera, on her present voyage to Havana, Gens. CASTILLA, BENGOLEA, GUTIERREZ and RIVAS, with a numerous staff, embarked on her, nominally for Cobija, in Bolivia.

On arriving at the latter port they offered the excuse that the authorities were opposed to their landing, and arranged anew to proceed by the steamer as far as Arica. At Mejillones, a small port to the southward of Iquique and Pisagua, CASTILLA and his companion landed and found a force of some sixty or seventy men awaiting their arrival. Shortly after going ashore Gen. CASTILLA addressed a letter to the commander of the *Limeña*, informing him that some fifty cases of American rifles had been shipped on the steamer in Valparaiso for Panama by the house of LORING & Co., and that he, Gen. CASTILLA, now required these arms for the use of the army he was about to raise, with the object of overthrowing PRADO's Government "and reëstablishing the regular authorities in power."

The commander of the steamer was therefore advised to offer no resistance, as such a course on his part would be of no avail. CASTILLA stated his determination to execute his purpose, even if the employment of force might prove necessary. As a matter of course, Commander BLOOMFIELD was far from being disposed to allow the cases of rifles to be thus taken out of the ship, as bonds had been given to the authorities in Valparaiso, to the amount of $30,000, that these arms should be landed at Panama only. Finding that Commander BLOOMFIELD declined to deliver up the cases of rifles, CASTILLA sent an armed force from shore, who took possession of the steamer and landed the arms. It is reported that Capt. BLOOMFIELD was detained prisoner in his room by Gen. CASTILLA while the cases of rifles were being discharged. One of the officers of the steamer was slightly wounded in the affray.

Another account says that CASTILLA, just as the steamer was about to leave the port of Mejillones, requested Capt. BLOOMFIELD to detain her for a half hour, to give some of his fellow-passengers, who had gone on shore, time to get on board; and that, instead of bringing back his fellow-passengers, he brought the military force, who immediately seized Capt. BLOOMFIELD and confined him to his cabin until the outrage was consummated.

After this trouble was over CASTILLA immediately embarked his men on board the steamer *Ecuador*, and left Mejillones in the direction of Iquique. At this latter place he would no doubt be joined by about 400 men, who have been for some time under arms in the interior Province of Tarpaca, of which CASTILLA is a native. Now that the old veteran is on "his native heath," the revolution may be said to be fairly started, and all who are acquainted with the intrepid character of "Old Boots" feel assured of his ability to make a big fight of it.

The Peruvian Congress has authorized a loan of $5,000,000, but it will not be easy to find lenders. Besides, there being no Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the loan, there is no one to give the legal attestation of his signature.

It is said that CASTILLA is amply provided with money and will soon have a large force at his disposal, at least sufficient to hold Southern Peru, and perhaps to move on Lima. The gunboat *Meteor* has left Callao with two battalions on board to look after CASTILLA; but it is feared by the friends of PRADO's Government that instead of fighting against CASTILLA, not only these two battalions but the whole national force will pronounce in favor of their old idol.

Congress is discussing the report of the Committee on the documents relating to the war with Spain. It is expected "the war will be resumed with renewed vigor."

Admiral RASCHA has left Lima for Valparaiso, to take command of the Peruvian squadron.

Men are busily engaged at work strengthening the fortifications of Callao. The balance of heavy artillery for the Castle has just arrived by the clipper *Cayagua*, and is now being discharged. An American got the contract to land the heavy guns. He receives $10,000 for the job, which will occupy a little over a week.

CHILI.

It is known that for some months past there has been so much ill-feeling existing between Chili and Peru, that there has been more danger they would fight each other than that they would fight Spain. As Señor PARDO, the Peruvian Minister, has lately had several long interviews with President RENEZ, some concessions had been made by Peru in order to reëstablish the old relations between the two Republics.

The Government of Chili will occupy and fortify the Island of Chiloe, in order to prevent the Spanish fleet from getting supplies there. Troops have already left Valparaiso to that end.

The United States gunboat *Dakotah* left Valparaiso May 6 for Juan Fernandez and a short trip to the South.

Business is dull at Valparaiso, on account of the high price of coffee and agricultural produce. Freights are only £2 2s. to the United States, and £3 to England.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A Revolution among the States—Congress Dissolved, and Mosquera's Government Repudiated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, June 2, 1867.

By the French steamer *Nouveau Monde*, from Santa Martha, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 29th ult., we have confirmation of the news from Bogota contained in my last letter. MOSQUERA dissolved Congress on the 29th of April, calling upon the States to elect a new one. We have now a proclamation from the Governor of the State of Antioquia declaring war against the General Government and calling all its citizens to arms. Another from the Governor of the State of Magdalena, joining in the war against MOSQUERA. It is also reported that the States of Cundinamarca, (in which is Bogota, the capital of the Republic,) Tolima and Santander have repudiated the authority of President MOSQUERA and declared war against him.

As the communication between Honda at the head of Magdalena steam navigation and the mouth of the river is closed, we have no mail from Bogota, and consequently cannot tell what the chances of the contending parties are. Of one thing we may be pretty certain, however, MOSQUERA, in precipitating this war, has counted his chances, and is not likely to fall without a severe struggle. In the State of Magdalena, Gen. RIASCOS, as one of the *suplentes*, in case of a vacancy in the Presidency of the Republic, has declared himself President of the Union, and is straining every nerve to combat successfully the large forces that MOSQUERA is sending against him.

It appears that Gen. MOSQUERA has liberated several of the Congressmen he imprisoned on the 29th; among those liberated are Señor HERRERA and ARIAS, of Panama. They were kept in prison but six hours, and then informed that their imprisonment was caused by some error or other.

Gen. LOPEZ has blockaded the port of Santa Martha, the city being in the hands of the rebels.

The United States gunboat *Osceola* returned to Aspinwall from Carthagena on the 30th ultimo. She reports that a Spanish officer, sent from Cuba, had ordered the commander of the Spanish frigate *Navas de Toloso* to liberate the gunboat *Rayo*, MOSQUERA having given satisfactory assurances that she was now Colombian national property. The *Rayo*, immediately on her release, dispatched some torpedo boats she had on board to the mouth of the Magdalena River to operate in favor of MOSQUERA.

Panama has thrown herself into the scale against MOSQUERA, and the first overt act was committed on the night of the 25th of May. At 9 o'clock that night a great stir was observable among the Government officials, and in a few minutes squads of armed men were hurrying to the beach. It was at once rumored that these men were going to take possession of MOSQUERA's new iron steamer *Bolivar*, but how it was to be effected by 80 to 100 men, with nothing but old muskets and swords, no one could guess. The *Bolivar* is built of Clyde iron, is a propeller, and carries four guns—two twenty-pounders and two twelves. She is manned by a British crew, and commanded by an officer of the British navy. Beside her heavy guns, she has on board a plentiful supply of rifles and revolvers. On the morning of the 26th the town was surprised to hear that Gov. OLANTE had really made a serious attempt to take the *Bolivar*. The facts of the attempt have been published by the commander of the *Bolivar*, and the Government on Sunday, the 26th, published an "official" version of the matter, which is a model of cool impudence under the circumstances. The President says that having received a letter, dated on the 6th May, from Col. MOSQUERA, who is chief of MOSQUERA's "fleet on the Pacific," and who is on board the *Bolivar*, stating that that vessel had arrived in the bay, and making a polite offer of her services to the State in case of need, he proceeded to answer the letter on the 25th of the same month, at the same time asking that the vessel should not proceed to sea before the 29th, as the State might then have occasion for her services. That fearing the officers and crew on board might misapprehend the objects of a night visit, he sent some boats with a picket of soldiers alongside, in which, for further security against any misunderstanding on the part of the crew, he induced her agent here and Capt. LITTLE, her commander, to take passage, "that they might, on arriving alongside, call out to the crew that they were on a peaceful mission."

As the Captain was on shore, and the letter might have been given into his own hands for Col. MOSQUERA, or could have been sent off next day, it was a funny idea to send it off at 10 o'clock at night, under guard of the Secretary of State and seventy men with muskets!

No doubt the *Bolivar* has gone to Buenaventura, a port in the State of Cauca, and the next time she turns up here it will probably be with a thousand men on board to avenge this insult to the "Colombian Navy."

The Governor of this State, Gen. OLARTE, who is also Commander of the State Military, finding himself by this act in open war against the National Government, took immediate steps to replenish the State Treasury. He also notified the Consuls resident in Panama and Aspinwall that if the National Government should send troops here, under the pretence of preserving tranquillity or securing the free transit of the Isthmus, he should oppose the entrance of such troops by force of arms. To replenish the treasury, of course the foreign merchants were pounced upon, in a decree adding 50 per cent. to the commercial tax, and ordering not only the payment of the whole tax six months in advance, but that they should pay 50 per cent. additional to the taxes of the last six months, for which they already hold receipts in full! As on some houses this tax will reach $7,000 or $8,000 a year, and there is literally no business doing here on account of the disturbed state of the country, this decree naturally caused great excitement. Beside the 50 per cent., the Governor claims that he can add at any time he pleases 50 per cent. more. He also ordered the tax on real estate, cattle, &c., to be doubled and paid a year in advance.

The Consuls, on receipt of this circular, met, at the request of their senior, Mr. RICE, and sent a joint answer to the President's circular, and also a remonstrance against the war tax.

The United States war vessels *Wateree* and *Resaca* are in this port; also H. B. M. ship *Scout* and the French war-ship *Talisman*. In Aspinwall we have the gunboat *Osceola*. One of the crew of the *Osceola* killed another in an affray in the streets of Carthagena.

MEXICO.

Congratulations Between Diaz and Escobedo—Letter of Escobedo to the Governor of New Leon—Escobedo's Address to His Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The following is a translation of the official congratulations exchanged between Gen. DIAZ and Gen. ESCOBEDO received to-day at the Mexican Legation.

GUADALOUPE HIDALGO, May 16, 1867.

GEN. ESCOBEDO: I congratulate you most heartily on the great good you have done our country with your victory of yesterday, as it insures it independence and happiness. Please congratulate in my name and my subordinates, your gallant army on their triumph, which I am celebrating here as if it were my own. We pray that Mexico will be happy, and it will never forget the great services rendered by your army. Send at once to me your cavalry, to keep MARQUEZ in check while you come.

(Signed,) PORFIRIO DIAZ.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OPERATIONS,
CURISIMA, May 18, 1867.

As I informed you in my telegram of yesterday, the day after we took Queretaro, my forces began to move in the direction of the City of Mexico, and the movement has continued until I have sent 15,000 men. I intend to join you with this army. Send your instructions to me, and they will be faithfully carried out. (Signed) ESCOBEDO.

To Major-Gen. PORFIRIZ DIAZ, Commanding Eastern Military Division.

LETTER FROM GEN. TSCOBEDO TO GOV. GOMEZ, OF NUEVO LEON.

LA PURISIMA, May 18, 1867.

Gov. Manuel Z. Gomez, Monterey:

MY DEAR FRIEND: On the 16th inst. I began to move my forces on the City of Mexico. The vanguard is composed of 6,000 men. Yesterday 5,000 left here, and to-morrow 4,000 more will start. With this army, 15,000 strong, I will join Gen. DIAZ, placing myself under him. Up to this moment I have the following prisoners: 15 Generals, including MAXIMILIAN, about 500 subordinate officers and over 8,000 privates.

Yours, truly, (Signed) M. ESCOBEDO.

ESCOBEDO TO HIS ARMY.

The following is the address of Gen. MARIANO ESCOBEDO, General of the Mexican Republic, Commander of the Army of the North, and in-Chief of the armies before Queretaro:

SOLDIERS: To your courage, determination and endurance, the country owes the great victory that has been obtained in this long war against the invaders and their accomplices. The City of Queretaro, the principal stronghold of the Empire, has fallen, after resisting for two months with a determination worthy of a better cause.

FERDINAND, MAXIMILIAN, the so-called Emperor, MIRAMON, MEJIA, CASTILLO and a very large number of Generals and officers, with all the garrison, are our prisoners. I would be wanting in my duty as a soldier, I would not be true to my conscience as a freeman and loyal Mexican, should I not mention your heroic deeds and great sufferings and sacrifices.

With the faith of a soldier fighting for the independence of his country, without food, and often without a single cartridge, you have challenged death in an unequal struggle against numberless foreigners and traitors, well provided with all kinds of war materials, perfectly well fortified, and commanded by the best officers of the old army, who were disloyal to their country, and tried to uphold a foreigner which another foreigner—the French Emperor—attempted to impose upon us by means of foreign bayonets; but fortunately these do not exist any longer; their remains have fled to France to conceal their shame, and to carry the news that half their number perished in the unholy task of realizing NAPOLEON'S caprices. Comrades! Do not care for the calumnies heaped upon us by ill-designing men. History will do justice, and neither the enemies of the Republic nor the indifferent Mexicans, who remained quietly in places occupied by the invaders, will overshadow your merit. Soldiers! I congratulate you in the name of the Republic and of our Government, and in accordance with our programme we will do our duty until peace and order are restored in the country, and we see it happy and prosperous.

(Signed) M. ESCOBEDO.

HEADQUARTERS CURISIMA, May 15, 1867.

The Fall of Queretaro—Escobedo's Proclamation to His Soldiers—Imperial Officers Failing to Report to be Shot.

Mariano Escobedo, General of Division of the Republic of Mexico, and in Chief of the Army of the North, and commanding the troops operating upon Queretaro:

SOLDIERS: To your valor, constancy and sufferings the Republic is indebted for one of its triumphs—the grandest obtained in the long struggle which the nation has had with the invaders and their accomplice. The rebel city of Queretaro, the strongest fort of the empire, after a heroic resistance of two months, worthy of a better cause, has succumbed. FERNANDO MAXIMILIAN, the so-called Emperor, MIRAMON, MEJIA, CASTILLO, and a large number of generals, chiefs and officers, with all the garrison, are our prisoners. I would fail to do my duty as a soldier and be a traitor to my conscience as a free man and a loyal Mexican if I remained silent upon the heroic deeds and more heroic sacrifices. With the faith of the soldier who defends the independence of his country, without food, and often without a single cartridge, you have challenged death, fighting unceasingly against a large number of troops, composed of traitors and foreigners, who were provided with all the elements of war, perfectly fortified and commanded by the best Generals of the old army, who unfortunately failed to do their duty by allying themselves with the invaders, and sustaining to the last hour the foreigner that another foreigner, the Emperor of the French, wished to place upon a throne erected with the bayonets of his soldiers; but these, alas! exist no more. The rest have fled to France to hide their shame, loaded with the curses of the whole country, and carrying the sad news that more than half their comrades have paid with their blood the caprice of their master.

Companions in arms, it is of no importance that ambitious men have at the price of their conscience misrepresented your deeds. The truthful history will place each one in his respective place, and neither the enemies of the Republic nor those who have remained quiet at homes in the cities occupied by the invaders, contemplating their disgrace with indifference, will exalt themselves over those who like you have fought constantly and without rest for the sacred principles of independence and liberty.

Soldiers, in the name of the Republic and the Supreme Government, I congratulate you with all the effusion of my soul, and consequent with the programme which has been traced to me, we will continue until we have secured peace and order, and with it the future destiny of our country.

Long live the Republic!
Long live the National Independence.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

HEADQUARTERS AT PURISIMA, May 15, 1867.

CAPTURED OFFICERS TO REPORT.

The General of Division, Chief of the Army of Operation, to the Citizens of the City of Queretaro, know ye:

ARTICLE 1. Any persons having concealed a chief of the enemies of the Republic will be obliged to denounce the same to these headquarters, or the military commander of the State.

ART. 2. The same order is applicable to any one having arms, ammunition and other objects belonging to the enemy.

ART. 3. The chiefs who fail to present themselves to the authorities mentioned in the foregoing articles will be shot without any other necessary evidence than identification of their person.

ART. 4. Persons concealing any chiefs or objects mentioned in the articles, failing to report the same in the twenty-four hours following, will be tried in conformity to the laws.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE QUERETARO, May 15, 1867.

PRESERVATION OF ORDER.

The General of Division Commanding the Army of Operation, to the Inhabitants of the City of Queretaro, know ye:

ARTICLE 1. All soldiers or citizens committing any theft or violence in the City of Queretaro will be shot on the spot.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE QUARETARO, May 15, 1867.

Particulars of the Fall of the City.

Correspondence of the Galveston News.

MATAMORAS, Friday, May 31.

Notwithstanding all the rumors of massacres and shooting of prisoners, they have until now been all treated as prisoners of war. MAXIMILIAN himself is perfectly well treated, and seems to be perfectly satified. He was unwell for several days from an acute dysentery, but is now better and is expected at San Luis shortly. Very likely he will come down here and cross into the United States.

The following additional news has been received from Queretaro:

MIRAMON was taken in the streets of the city on the morning of the battle, by a junior officer of ESCOBEDO's command. He tried to escape into a house, but was pursued and caught. MIRAMON resisted strongly, and the officer was compelled to use his arms. He shot him, wounding him slightly in the cheek. MAXIMILIAN gave up his sword to ESCOBEDO in person. ESCOBEDO sent 15,000 men of his army to assist DIAZ in besieging the capital.

By a courier from Tampico we are informed that some of the officers of GOMEZ had pronounced against him. A battle had commenced when the news of the fall of Queretaro was received. It put an end to the fighting.

P. S.—Schooner *Arietes*, from Tampico 27th, arrived at Brazos on the 30th. The Captain reports that at the time he left a fight was furiously raging between GOMEZ, who pronounced against JUAREZ, and PAVON, sent by JUAREZ to subdue him. GOMEZ, there is no doubt, will be subdued.

CANALES is at Tula and quiet.

IMPERIAL ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the Brownsville Ranchero.

MONTEREY, Sunday, May 26, 1867.

I arrived here yesterday direct from San Luis Potosi, and hasten to give you a synopsis of the fall of Queretaro.

In fifteen sorties that the Imperial forces made, the Liberal forces were completely routed, and on the eve of the 15th orders were given for a general attack. The officer of the day, Colonel MIGUEL LOPEZ, of the Imperial forces, delivered up the Fort of the Cross, giving the Liberals a free entry into the City. The whole of the Imperial forces that were in this fort were sleeping on their arms. LOPEZ received for his infamy, in betraying his fellows in arms, 3000 ounces (forty-eight thousand dollars.) The Emperor seeing all lost, surrendered; and the officers in command sent three miles for ESCOBEDO to announce the fact, and on his arrival, the Emperor gave up his sword and a diamond ring, and then made the preliminaries for a general surrender. Gens. MENDEZ and CAMPOS were at the same moment shot. The usual butcheries attending all their acts, closed the scene. The butcher, ESCOBEDO, in person, committed the most atrocious assassinations, with pistol in hand killing wounded and surrendered prisoners. I was informed, on leaving San Luis Potosi, that the widow of a distinguished Mexican paid over to JUAREZ the sum of $800,000 for fines, in order to procure a security against further confiscation.

On arriving here I received a polite note from one of MEJIA's officers, who relates to me that he has been, with eighteen other prisoners, confined in a dungeon since the taking of the famous convoy of Camargo, and are starving for food and completely naked.

On the 17th inst. ESCOBEDO left for Mexico with 15,000 men.

Some $100,000 in silver plate came from San Luis, to be remitted to the United States. I presume it is for Mrs. JUAREZ.

JUAN BUSTAMENTE, the present Governor of San Luis, says he lost some $100,000 by the French, and he is screwing the population to make up his losses, as he says. The foreigners pay all, of course.

I was informed again this morning by our American Consul of still further threats against and *prestamos* upon American citizens.

A small force left here last night for Linares, where it is stated ASCENCIC GOMEZ and CANALES are about invading the State, and as old GOMEZ, ESCOBEDO and DORIA have a large amount of goods, say $100,000, left from the convoy, he sends this small force to protect them.

Yesterday, I am told, Mrs. ESCOBEDO purchased a large house on the square for $25,000 cash, and has taken possession of the same. A good business purchase these hard times.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SALTILLO, Sunday, May 26, 1867.

EDITORS RANCHERO: Queretaro, as you know, has been taken by the Liberals, but you will be surprised to learn how it was brought about, to explain which is my present purpose.

Up to the 7th inst. the Imperialists, as now admitted by the Liberals, were successful in every engagement. From the 7th to the 15th, nothing of importance had taken place. On the morning of the 15th the Imperialists were to have made a general attack, and if not successful in routing the Liberals, at least compel ESCOBEDO to raise the seige. The plans were well laid and success was probable; but there was a traitor in the camp, by whom probable victory was turned into an unavoidable surrender.

For several days previous to the 15th, the traitor had been in consultation with the Liberal Gen. VELEZ, formerly a Reactionario. He had sold his sovereign, his country, his companions in arms and his bosom friends, and before daylight on the 15th inst. had delivered his sacred charge of human flesh up to his enemy.

ESCOBEDO was aware of the treasonable plot, but was far from expecting such results. As evidence that he disbelieved it to the last, he would send but 200 men to take possession of the invulnerable fortification of La Cruz; but he was soon apprised of the occupation of that main fort without firing a shot. Thereupon he ordered a force to enter the city, under command of Col. PELACIO, who took the place by surprise. He surrounded the tent of MAXIMILIAN and demanded surrender. The Emperor advanced sword in hand in a dignified and undaunted manner. He told Col. PELACIO that he could not surrender to an officer of inferior grade, and demanded the presence of the Commander-in-Chief.

Gen. ESCOBEDO, who was a league distant, was sent for, and on his arrival received the sword of MAXIMILIAN, which, report says, was richly decorated with diamonds, and valued at an immense sum of money.

ESCOBEDO now reports that he took fifteen officers of the rank of General, eight thousand prisoners, all their arms, and immense quantities of ammunition. This result was not credited by the Liberals here until the matter was explained by the exposition of the successful treasonable plot. No fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their former companions in arms. The delivery of the garrison of the Cross was complete, and was done under the supervision and by order of the officer of the day in person.

Who was this infamous traitor; this miserable wretch; this abased officer who committed that black and damning act? It was Col. MIGUEL LOPEZ, who commanded at Chapultepec as Governor of the Castle, and afterwards Colonel of the "Empress" Regiment of Cavalry. He acted as escort to the Empress. He was the bosom friend of MAXIMILIAN; a man that had been loaded with favors by that Prince. MAXIMILIAN was god-father to the traitor's first child. He was uncle to Marshal BAZAINE, and had by his prowess and gallantry won a decoration of the Legion of Honor—all to conclude with an act of treason and infamy. His price was one thousand ounces or sixteen thousand dollars, but Christ was sold cheaper.

Now, can the Liberals, under such circumstances, shoot their prisoner? As human beings, having the least claim to being civilized, can they do it? I say no. But they have already commenced shooting, by executing Col. MARIANO CAMPOS, who was taken prisoner at Queretaro with all the others. MENDEZ is also reported shot.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Argument on the Motion to Quash the Panel—Decision to be Rendered To-day.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

In the Surratt case to-day the Court was entirely occupied with the arguments of counsel. On the motion to quash the jury panel Mr. MERRICK, of counsel for the prisoner, opposed the motion, and charged the prosecution with a desire for further delays. Judge PEIRPOINT replied, denying the allegation that the prosecution were not in earnest, and in his remarks took occasion to state that the Government was deeply in earnest, and they would, on this trial, put to rest forever many of the false stories and slanderous imputations that there were facts connected with the conspiracy which the Government did not want revealed because they would reflect on men in high places. He assured the counsel that everything bearing on the case, no matter what its character, would be revealed, and the conspiracy unraveled in all its ramifications. Mr. BRADY, of the prisoner's counsel, closed the argument, and charged that the real motive of the prosecution in challenging the array of jurors was to get a jury of blacks in part. Judge PIERPOINT said the prosecution were perfectly willing to take a jury impaneled according to law, of white male citizens, tax payers in the District. The Court took the question under consideration, and adjourned until to-morrow. It has transpired that of the present petit jury over two-thirds are like SURRAT, Catholics. Taken them as a whole, judging from their appearance, SURRATT would fare better by relying upon their ignorance and prejudices than upon the intelligence of another jury selected from leading citizens by the Marshal.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT, indicted for the murder of the late President LINCOLN, was resumed in the Criminal Court this morning, Judge FISHER presiding.

The crowd in attendance was again very large.

Among those in attendance in the Court-room at an early hour were three or four ladies. The latter, however, soon disappeared.

The Court was formally opened at 10 o'clock, and the names of the jurors were called.

Mr. BRADLEY, Senior, said he did not suppose it necessary to await the arrival of the prisoner to argue the pending motion. When the motion was submitted upon the part of the prosecution yesterday to quash the array of the panel, the defence were surprised for it was the first time such a motion had been made in this Court. The particular form of motion did not then attract the attention of counsel, but upon looking at it since, it appears entirely novel, and no precedent can be found for it in either English or American practice. The object of the motion should be to present facts, whereby the Court might infer whether or not the jurors were properly summoned and impaneled, and it must, therefore, state facts, and not conclusions of law. He would read the motion and point out its defects. Mr. BRADLEY read the motion as filed, and continuing his remarks, said he desired to have the facts, upon which the prosecution relied, set out, for the Court must pass upon the facts. He had looked carefully through the English precedents and through the precedents in this country, and from them he concluded that the facts upon which the prosecution rely must be set out in the motion, and cannot be supplied by affidavit only. He had no objection to the prosecution completing the motion by inserting the facts, but in the present shape it was not admissible to the Court. In support of his position Mr. BRADLEY quoted from the first volume of Archibald's Criminal Practice, pages 545 and 547.

While Mr. BRADLEY was speaking the prisoner was brought in and assigned a seat near his counsel.

Mr. PIERREPONT, for the prosecution, conceded that the question for the Court was one of fact, and the only question was how it was best to bring these facts before the Court. It was not necessary to set out all the evidence in order to raise a demurrer. The mode of getting at the facts should be the mode usual in the Court, but he did not see what difference it could make whether the affidavit were pinned to this motion or not.

Mr. BRADLEY said he did not suggest the affidavit should be pinned to the motion, but should be incorporated in the motion itself, so that issue could be joined on facts stated.

Mr. PIERREPONT remarked that it did not seem to him to make much difference how the facts were put in, for he admitted the Court was decided upon the facts.

Mr. WILSON, Assistant District-Attorney, read from *Archbald's Criminal Practice* to show that in drawing the motion the form must set forth the matters of challenge with precision and certainty. It was for the Court to decide whether this had been done.

Mr. BRADLEY said if the prosecution would show how they could plead to the affidavit, the defence would be relieved. It was to him a novel proceeding to aver that certain things were done contrary to law, when the facts were not set out in the motion.

The motion was then amended by incorporating the facts.

Mr. BRADLEY thereupon filed the following demurrer:

United States *vs.* John H. Surratt, in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.—And thereupon the defendant says the said motion is bad in law and in substance; the facts stated do not constitute any ground in law for a challenge of the array.

The prosecution joined in the demurrer.

Mr. MERRICK proceeded to address the Court in opposition to the motion. He contended that if the motion were granted the same objection would apply to the Grand Jury that had found the bill of indictment against the accused; and if it applied to the Grand Jury the defence might deem it advisable to withdraw the plea of "not guilty," and plead specially to the indictment, and if the motion now pending prevails, the prosecution cannot resist a motion for the discharge of the prisoner. It is not material to the success of the prisoner that the motion should be opposed, for if the motion prevails, the prisoner is at large. It is somewhat remarkable that this objection should be presented for the first time at this late day. If the assumption of the prosecution was correct, then since the act of June, 1862, jurors have been drawn improperly, the lists having always been prepared in the same manner in which this list was prepared. If this jury was illegally selected, then the Court has been dealing very inconsiderately with the lives and the liberties of the people of this country. Since the year 1863, the year when His Honor Judge FISHER came upon the Bench, one man has been hanged under this system, and scores have been sentenced to the Penitentiary, and the Court is now to be gratified with the intelligence that in all these acts of taking human life the Court was guilty simply of killing a human being, and in all incarcerations in the Penitentiary, it was guilty of an unlawful and false imprisonment. This view of the case presents facts for serious reflection, but he apprehended that no such result would follow from a just construction of the statute.

Mr. MERRICK then referred to the statute of June, 1862, and argued from it that the Register of Washington, the Clerk of Georgetown and the Clerk of the Levy Court were severally to act independently in their action in the selection of jurors to represent the territory of the district of which they were officers. They must select such men for jury duty as they deem best qualified, and each one of the officers knew best for himself who were best qualified for jurors in his especial jurisdiction.

Mr. PIERREPONT said he did not understand a "motion" to be a "pleading," in the common acceptation of that term, but it was addressed to the sound discretion and judgment of the Court, and the facts may be brought forward one way as well as another.

Mr. BRADLEY insisted it was a fact for trial.

Mr. PIERREPONT contended that it was a fact only for the judgment of the Court.

Judge FISHER after examining authorities referred to, decided, that, in accordance with precedents, the facts, and not the law, must be set out in the motion.

Mr. BRADLEY then suggested that the prosecution incorporate in their motion the facts upon which they rely.

Mr. PIERREPONT said he was quite willing to do so.

Mr. DOUGLASS, the City Register, wished to correct his affidavit in one particular. He desired to add, what had been omitted, that the jurors were drawn in the presence of the Clerk of the Court himself, and the clerks of Georgetown and the Levy Court.

Mr. MERRICK continued: There was nothing in the section that required the duty of selecting the jury to be done conjointly by these officers. The corporations named in the law are distinct, and the distinct officer who best knew the character of the corporations is to select the jury. It would be something remarkable for the officer of Washington to select jurors from Georgetown—for the officer of one corporation to select the jurors for another corporation. But in drawing the jurors from the box all were together, because the jurors are selected for all the corporations.

Mr. MERRICK then argued that it was not competent to extend inquiry back as to what particular individual did the work when all three were present and participating in it. How far each individual participated was not a subject of inquiry. This Board of officers had rights, and were entitled to the benefit of legal presumptions as much so as this Court itself; and it was the first time he had ever known the inquiry to be made how one of several parties had acted in a *quasi* judicial capacity when it was in proof that all of the Board, as it had been called, were present participating. Another point made by Mr. MERRICK was, that inquiry was not whether particular officers of the law had fulfilled the requirements of the law, but how far the failure to comply with all the requirements of the law vitiated what had been done. He maintained that if there was a failure to comply in all particulars with the law, then the officers were themselves liable; but the act done was a valid and binding act. The statute nowhere declared the panel should be void or the acts of the officers selecting the jurors shall be nugatory. It simply directed certain things to be done, and was a *directory* statute, and Courts had gone to a great extent in construing directory statutes in order to uphold what was done under it. Mr. MERRICK here quoted from Sedgewick's statute law, pages 371 to 377 inclusive, and said this decision showed a disposition to uphold the validity of what might be done under a statute, although the officers did not entirely comply with the statute. The law upheld the act as valid, but punished the officer as derelict. But it was unnecessary to pursue this point further as the second section of the statute, he argued, was conclusive, that no inquiry could be made as to what had been done by one officer and what had been done by another. The act done was presumed to be the act of all three. In this case it was in proof that the list was signed by all three of the officers. They met afterward and empaneled a jury by drawing the names from the box, and thus ratified what each officer had previously done, and virtually declared the names in the box had been made up according to law. Mr. MERRICK then quoted from the 11th volume of Clark and Finnelly in the case of the Queen *vs.* O'Connell, and argued that that case established a precedent which should prevent the granting of this motion, which in this case was not founded upon any alleged incapacity on the part of the jurors, but upon the mode of selecting them. It was possible, nay it was unquestionably true that if the motion had been founded upon the capacity of the individual juror it might be entertained; but the objection was not personal against the jurors, but because they were not brought here in the way that the prosecution thinks they should have been brought. He hoped that in this case the United States would look to justice and tread entirely the high paths of justice, and he could suggest if it was right to set aside jurors against whom nothing was alleged, and who having been chosen in the past, were better fitted to sit upon this case than a jury summoned in anticipation of the case. While the counsel of the United States were, as he believed in this case, disposed to tread the paths of right and justice, there might be individuals high in authority who would desire to tread in lower paths in this case, and the honest conclusion he had come to was, that the ground upon which this motion rested was to be found in the law of 1863, page 160, 10th volume Statutes at large, for under that statute, unless the jury were empaneled before the expiration of the current term, the case could not go on, and it was questionable whether the case would then be tried for many days or many years.

Mr. PIERREPONT said that when the learned and eminent counsel arose to address the Court, he always believed them to be sincere, and he was bound to believe that Mr. MERRICK was not only sincere, but that he was earnest to prevent the success of this motion. But it was singular that he should be so earnest to prevent this motion when, according to his argument, if the motion prevailed, the action of the Grand Jury in finding the indictment would be illegal, and that would put his client at large. He supposed the gentleman desired his client to be put at large.

Mr. MERRICK—By the verdict of a jury.

Mr. PIERREPONT not seeming to notice the interruption, continued; said the counsel for the defence was here to put his client at large, yet in an earnest speech of an hour, he opposed a motion which he claimed would do that very thing. This was a singular spectacle. He claimed that if this motion prevailed it would establish a precedent that would set his client at liberty, yet he was exerting himself to prevent that consummation. He must infer from this one of two things—either that the counsel was not sincere in believing in what would be the success of this motion, or else he did not want to have his client at large.

Mr. MERRICK said he wanted his client at large, but by a jury, and not by any such course as was pursued. He did not want the bloodhounds of the law to follow his client up, but wanted him enlarged in such a way as would give him the full protection of the law.

Mr. PIERREPONT said the prosecution was as anxious to secure a jury as the defence could be, and the proposition was made yesterday to allow the Marshal to summon a jury and go on and try the case at once. Before this trial was concluded, the defence would discover that the United States is as earnest in this matter as the other side, and the public mind would be set right on subjects about which there have been many rumors and unfounded reports. Since he had been in the city he had heard it said that SURRATT was not to be tried, and it was said that they would not dare to bring the assassins of the President to justice; and it had been freely circulated that after a former trial men of high and prominent position kept the President from the exercise of clemency, while the truth was, and it was the truth of record which would be produced here, that all that was done on that former trial received the sanction of the President and his Cabinet, and that the matter was fully discussed for and against the prisoners. He would assure the counsel for the defence that the prosecution was ready and anxious to go to a speedy trial, and to meet all these points. In this case there was something more than an ordinary trial. On April 4, 1865, a crime was committed which shocked the civilized world, and shook the Government. It was a crime not only against the life of an individual, but against the laws and institutions of our beloved Government. Men have suffered death for that crime, and another has now been found who is charged with having been engaged in that crime, and he was here to be tried, and the prosecution desire to try him in a decent way, and with all the solemnity and forms of the law, and that he shall be tried fairly and by a jury brought here by all the forms of law; and the whole country will know that the man was tried fairly and justly, defended by eminent counsel, and that a verdict shall be rendered by an honest jury. This motion is for that purpose—that all men may say that this is such a trial as the occasion demands, and by jurors legally impaneled.

Mr. PIERREPONT referred at length to the case of the Queen *vs.* O'Connell, quoted by Mr. MERRICK, and argued that there was no analogy between that and this case. In reference to Mr. BRADLEY's suggestion that the defence would waive all right to except to the trial, Mr. PIERREPONT contended that if a verdict is intended to be valid the case must be tried according to law. He believed that it was a well-settled principle that no stipulation of counsel could stand in such a case. Public policy and law demanded that all cases shall be tried in strict accordance with law. The counsel for the defence object to the challenge to the array, and hold that there is nothing in the statue which justified this course. He would suppose a case: Suppose when counsel came in here they should find the panel made up of negroes. Would they not turn to the law at once and say it was not complied with, because the jurors were not white male citizens? and when the objection is made that the whole jury was not summoned according to the statute, cannot the same law be brought to bear?

Mr. MERRICK asked if the gentleman interposed any objections to the personal qualifications of the jurors?

Mr. PIERREPONT said he wanted them summoned according to law. He quoted from the law to show who were to be jurors and how they were to be selected; and argued it had not been complied with, for Mr. DOUGLASS, the Register, admitted that all the names were not in his handwriting, some of them having been written by his clerk. Nor was there any evidence that all the jurors selected were tax-payers. All that the counsel for the prosecution asks is that the jurors may be selected in the way prescribed by law. Let the Marshal summon his tallismen, the case can be proceeded with at once. He could see no reason why a jury could not be selected and the trial go on to-morrow. The Court owes it to itself to see that the law was fully complied with. This is a case the like of which His Honor never before tried, and will never have an opportunity to try again. It is the first civil trial for the murder of the President of the United States. Many had expressed doubts whether a fair and honest trial would be granted, and it was therefore all important that all the forms of law should be respected. This was not merely the trial for his life, but it was to demonstrate whether full and ample justice would be done, and he wanted to show to the country an honest verdict from an honest jury, and a fair trial in a fair Court. He said the argument of Mr. MERRICK in favor of continuing the jury reminded him of the story of the Indian Chief, who being remonstrated with for the killing of his enemies, excused himself by answering, "Why, I have always done it." And so of the woman of the Sandwich Islands, who, being informed by a missionary that her commission of adultery was contrary to Christian principles, exclaimed, "I've always done it, ever since I was married." Of course the fact that wrong had heretofore been done in the selection of jurors was not a good reason why the illegality should be countenanced and continued. In conclusion Mr. PIERREPONT said all history showed that civil society would protect itself. God forbid that we should relapse into the darkness of military despotism. We only want a verdict with which the whole country will be satisfied.

Mr. BRADLEY said he knew of no case in which it had been his fortune to be engaged as counsel, the discussion of which he approached with a deeper interest than this case. The temptation is great to be led away from the true question and to resist following the course pursued on the other side and discussing not questions of law, but such questions as are calculated to have an influence upon the public mind. We are told that a jury is to be empaneled to try an assassin of the President of the United States. Would it not be more proper to say one who is charged with being an accessory.

Mr. PIERREPONT said he had been misunderstood, he spoke of the accused as one to be tried for murder, as found by the Grand Jury.

Mr. BRADLEY said he had not so understood the remark, but he would accept the explanation. All that the defence desired in this case, was, that a jury should be summoned and no more time should be lost; but they were ready to meet this or any other dilatory motion. They desired to have the case tried fairly and by a jury selected in the same manner as other juries had been selected since the passage of the law of 1862. The juries here selected were above suspicion, and would judge fairly between the Government and the accused. The defence desired that the intention of Congress should be carried out, which intention was to take from the Marshal the selection of jurors, and they desired to avoid the selection of a jury of talismen. The jury now empaneled is the only one that can try the case now, for if the motion here submitted prevails no other jury can be returned under the law until February next, because there will have been no panel returned, and the authority to summon a new jury until after one panel shall have been exhausted is out of the question. The predicate is that the panel must first be exhausted; if there is no panel there can be no predicate, and the Marshal cannot summon talismen. But there is a graver view of this question. We are told that it is the beauty of the common law that it provices that Courts shall enforce statutory provisions. But Courts cannot make laws, and it is to make a law that the counsel now attempts to put upon the Court.

Mr. BRADLEY also referred to the case of the Queen *vs.* O'Connell in support of the same arguments made by the defence, and also quoted from 7th Wendell, page 742. He denied that the prisoner could be prejudiced if this panel was retained; but he could easily see how he could be prejudiced if talismen were summoned. The defendant could wave his right to objection. There could be no error of record, and if the defendant is willing to go to trial now after having been advised of what was claimed to be wrong, he would be bound by the verdict. There was no reason of public justice why a change should now be made, but there was every inducement to go on with the trial now. The accused could not take ground against any defect, on the ground that he was ignorant of that defect, for he had been fully advised of it.

Referring to Mr. PIERREPONT's allusion to a panel composed of negroes, Mr. BRADLEY said he thought he could see where they were drifting. If this motion prevailed the Marshal was not limited to white men in selecting his talismen. He could select citizens who were tax-payers. It is for this reason that an honest jury has been denounced—probably for the reason, as stated in a newspaper, (the New-York *Herald*,) because sixteen of the present panel were of the same religious faith as the prisoner. When the panel is exhausted, and the Marshal goes out to summon talismen, he must summon citizens and tax-payers.

Mr. PIERREPONT said that he held they must be white citizens.

Judge FISHER said if colored people were summoned, the counsel might probably change positions on this question.

Mr. BRADLEY said he agreed in that, and he would ask if black men were summoned, whether the defence could object to the array.

Mr. PIERREPONT said the prosecution would do so.

Mr. BRADLEY said he did not desire to give them a chance. He did not wish to put their virtue to so severe a test. He continued his remarks, contending that to challenge an array, corruption must be charged. If the officers had made a mistake, it did not vitiate the drawing. If the panel was constituted illegally, he held that there was no panel, and there being none, no talesmen could be summoned, for there was no panel to exhaust.

District-Attorney CARRINGTON noticed the allusion of Mr. BRADLEY to a sentence in the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Herald*, namely: "The cause of the motion for setting aside the panel of jurors is the fact that sixteen of the twenty-six names are those of people of the Catholic persuasion." In reply to this Mr. CARRINGTON said no one more earnestly and sincerely deprecated appeals to religious prejudices than himself. Politicians may speak, think and act as they please, but, for his part, he would exorcise party spirit and fanaticism from the halls of justice. He hoped the day would never come when Judge or jury would be influenced by religious or political considerations.

Judge FISHER then announced that he would give his decision at 9 o'clock to-morrow, and the Court adjourned until that hour.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and taken back to jail.

Floods in Kansas—A Town Submerged.

SALINA, Kansas, Tuesday, June 11.

A gentleman from Ellsworth reports that town completely inundated, the water being six feet deep. Several buildings have floated away and others were moved from their foundations. A large amount of lumber has passed here; also portions of buildings. The water is four feet above the railroad track, and a good portion of the road between here and Ellsworth is submerged. The Smoky Hill River is still within its banks here, but it is impossible to travel either way. The water is higher than it has been since 1858.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, June 11.

The Kaw River has risen fourteen feet in twenty-four hours, owing to the heavy rains on the Republican fork.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Western Virginia—The Country and the People—Interview with Gen. Lee—Burial Place of Stonewall Jackson.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Va. Sunday, June 2.

"In Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia," replied the dying JACKSON, when asked where he desired that his remains should be laid. I trust that I am no more of a rebel than the most loyal of loyal leaguers; yet I will own I have long wished to make a visit to the spot where the bones of a great soldier lie, and where another great soldier lives. And though it was off the direct route to Tennessee, I thought it would be worth while to make the *detour*, as the journey to Lexington and thence across the mountains to the East Tennessee Valley would carry me through a region little visited of late.

There are two ways of going from Lynchburgh to Lexington. The one is to take the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Charlottesville; thence westward by the Central road to Staunton, and from Staunton to Lexington by stage coach. The other is to go by the James River Canal to the mouth of the North River, and then by a branch canal that follows the line of the north fork of the James direct to Lexington. In this way the whole journey is made without change of packet. The distance is forty-eight miles, and starting from Lynchburgh at 7 o'clock in the morning one reaches Lexington at 11 o'clock in the night—3 3-7 miles an hour. Such a rate of speed (?) is somewhat of a practical anachronism in this fast railroad age of ours; but I don't know but that it is wholesome now and then to lapse into the old slow-strot ways of our fathers. Anyhow, I resolved to go by the canal.

I am not aware that any poet has deigned to celebrate in sonnet or madrigal the romance of a canal-boat; yet, pray what is a gondola, about which we have read such infinity of rhyme—what but a canal-boat is a gondola in Venice streets, with all its poetic associations of gondolier and lover with mistress by his side, singing amorous ditties, on a Summer's eve, "with ravishing division to his lute?" I crave the pardon of your readers of susceptible years; but it came over me to take the poetic, rather than the prosaic view of our barge, as we cast our moorings at Lynchburgh and gliding under arched bridges, sailed forth through the enchanting scenery of Southwestern Virginia, and up into the hills that rose before us in never-ending vistas of beauty.

The packet itself was a very good boat, with a pleasant cabin below and a breezy deck above. It was drawn by three horses tandem, the negro driver, with a horn strung over his shoulder, being mounted on the near horse. My fellow-passengers consisted of a Virginia gentleman of the old school, conveying his daughter up the river to meet her betrothed; a lawyer from Tennessee, on his way to Rockbridge County on business; two stout young giants, who are distillers of "mountain whiskey" up in the hills beyond Lexington, and who had been down to Lynchburgh on a spree; a bright lad from Alabama, going to Lexington to enter Washington College; a very intelligent negro, who is cultivating a large farm on shares with his old master, and three or four of the riff-raff of blacks that you invariably find in every mode of conveyance wherever you go in the South, traveling seemingly without end or aim. The captain was a very fine young fellow, who had formerly been on the staff of JEB. STUART, but who, after his trooper occupation was gone, was fain to take up with the business of curbing the energies of the bounding canal-boat.

The canal runs close by the side of the river, and, indeed, wherever the engineering conditions permit, the James itself is made use of for the passage of the boats. This gave a good opportunity to observe the character of this part of Virginia—a region which I cannot but believe is destined to an immense future.

The entire basin of the James from Lynchburgh far up into the mountains is one vast, and, I suppose, nearly exhaustless reservoir of those prime elements of national wealth—coal and iron. The coal measures and the iron ores lie side by side in a strata that cross the river basin obliquely from northeast to southwest; and as there is on the spot an unlimited supply of water power from the James, and as the canal affords cheap and ready transport to market and the seaboard, it is difficult to see what is lacking to make this the most inviting of fields for manufacturing enterprise. So far as nature is concerned, certainly nothing is wanting, for with opulent hands she has scattered here all the elements of prosperity. And yet the course of this river, whose banks should be dotted as thickly as the Connecticut or the Merrimac with manufacturing towns, is all but as void and voiceless as when the Tuscarora paddled in the waters of the stream called by him Matoaca. Why this is so, let Slavery answer.

"When our people," remarked a gentleman of Lynchburgh to me the other day, "when our people realize that they must seek their fortune in other lines than that along the line of a tobacco-row, they will begin to appreciate the value of what lies beneath their feet." The speaker, Mr. DEANE, of Lynchburgh, one of those liberal, practical and expansive minds that are the hope of the South, has himself long been engaged in manufacturing enterprises in this vicinity and in the exploitation of the material resources of the State, and he has since the war been of great service in directing Northern capital to profitable investments in this region. He estimates that there are already seven millions of dollars of Northern money placed in mining and manufacturing operations in the State; and he especially called my attention to two extensive establishments which I should see in process of erection on the line of the canal. The first of these (for I took heed as I passed) is a large rolling mill which is being put up by a Pennsylvania company. The site of the work is four miles above Lynchburgh, and I noticed a numerous party of workmen engaged in its construction. The foundation, I observed, was already laid, and the brick for the building (brick made from an excellent clay-bank in this hill by the roadside) was being burned in kilns on the spot. The other, a rolling mill and a nail factory, is the enterprise of a Wheeling company, who have chosen an eligible location on the canal four miles above the first; they are now preparing to begin work. Both these manufactories will draw their fuel and their iron (which is of prime quality and of wonderful tensile strength) from their immediate vicinity; and I have not the shadow of a doubt that the investments will be found in the highest degree profitable. Each of these establishments will employ about two hundred workmen; and as the fabrication of iron, unlike many other industries (as, for instance, the manufacture of wood or wool or tobacco,) which employ apprentices and women, requires the services of able-bodied men, and as such are commonly men of family, it is estimated that each of these establishments will support directly or indirectly one thousand persons—a capital nucleus of a thriving town. It is pleasant, after the fierce hostilities of the war, thus to find Northern wealth coming in and giving the industrial initiative to the South; and from the spirit that I see manifested, I have no doubt that in time much more will come; and, what is more important, that a great deal of native capital and the energies of many of the young men of the South will be led into the same channel. Our Virginia friends will find, when they thought all was lost in the wreck of their old and false industrial system, that Providence has reserved for them far better things than those they mourned in the losing; and then we shall see this noble valley enriched with thriving towns and villages in which labor, being rightly respected, shall find rich reward, in which equality shall reign, in which education shall elevate and bless.

But 'tis another sight we see now, as we are towed lazily up the drowsy canal, emerging at times in placid ponds that stretch in dreamy expanse for miles up the James. Here nature reigns in almost aboriginal solitude. On either hand the banks of the river rise in steep and scarped sides, rock-ribbed and covered with oak and pine. Every now and then we sail under overarching willows that droop in dewy melancholy over our gliding prow, or brush an antique sycamore festooned with ivy or vine. No sign of life is to be seen, save some crow cawing on the topmost branch of a tall pine, or the fantastic form of a crane perched on the limb of a tree protruding from the water, or twain turtles that, sunning themselves (Oh, sun, and oh, love!) on a bare rock, wobble into the water at our harmless approach. But anon the driver would wind his horn, which, echoing far off amid the hills, sounded a parley with the lock-keepers to prepare for our passage; and here was human life. But 'twas human life not in its most exalted forms. For who are these fellows in coarse striped uniform, dredging the canal? They have a guard in gray over them, and they are gangs from the Penitentiary, mostly blacks (poor devils! the jails are full of them and overflowing,) that have been taken up for petty larcenies. It is diverting, also, to observe the different type of creatures that you find as lock-keepers. The situation is worth three dollars a week and affords the man and his family a cabin and a patch of the hill-side for the cultivation of his potatoes and garden stuff. But the men being mostly absent (let us hope at field work) their wives take their places at the duties of the canal. At first I was a little taken aback at the sight, when a great brawny but sad-looking woman came to open the gate. She did the business in a stolid, half-disgusted way, opening the gates for us as if she were a midwife assisting at parturition and waiving us forth to the outer world. In another case a thin and sickly female did the work, reinforced by the muscle of two small black boys. At still another lock further up, the presiding genius was a short dumpy Caliban, with legs that could not have been over ten inches long, but with great strength of arms and breadth of back. Altogether he might have stood as the model of SCOTT'S Black Dwarf. The monster guided himself in walking by two short sticks, one in each hand; and placing his back against the lock, he would strive with fierce energy paddling and pushing with his little sticks and stumpy limbs. In his efforts he had gotten the lock nearly back to it place, when straining in excess of fury, he rolled over, head over heels, into the canal, and was taken out, the tortoise-wen, soused with water and yelling forth his rage, with contortions horrible to behold.

When the sights and sounds without ceased to please, it was a change to turn to my fellow passengers, and I had some very good talks with the planter, my two whisky-distilling giants and the intelligent negro cultivator, as we sat on deck through the live-long afternoon, each man placidly puffing his Powhatan. The planter is the owner of a place of five hundred acres in Campbell County, on the south side of the James, where, for five and twenty years before the war, he had cultivated his crops of tobacco and corn and wheat by the muscles of fifty negroes, men, women and children. Now, under the new *régime*, he continues his farming by the aid of a white overseer and eight hands. "I will own to you," said he, "that it has been whipped into me by the war; but I would not have slavery back again if you were to give me a hundred times fifty negroes. Why, I get more work out of my seven hands than I did out of the fifty; and with such an economy! I give each man from eight to ten dollars a month, the use of a cabin and a cow, and a patch of land, and for rations a peck of meal per week, or a pound of flour per day, and three-quarters of a pound of meat. I have none of the infinite troubles that their care imposed under the old system. This is from the point of view of political economy; "but," he added, "there were, disguise it as we may, some dreadful features in Slavery, and the worst effects of all were on the whites themselves. You take the case of a man who like myself had five hundred acres of land and fifty negroes. He dies and leaves his property to his three sons. The best one of them, by good management, will go on and by and by he will have fifty negroes himself. The next one perhaps will not do so well—he falls behind in his bills and at the end of the year finds himself in debt a thousand dollars; he then looks around and watching Cato or Pompey, tries to discover in him some fault that will ease his conscience in the resolve to sell him, which he feels compelled to do—and so it goes on from year to year. The third one is probably a wild fellow who goes to town, contracts debts, goes to the bad, and his share of the negroes disappears in a year. I have seen hundreds of such cases. Ah! it was a sad, sad history!" My friend has frankly accepted the situation, desires reconstruction as soon as possible under the Sherman-Shellabarger Bill, and, when it comes to Federal politics, will vote the Republican ticket, "provided that party pursues a moderate, sensible, practical policy toward the South."

In talking with the freedman-farmer of whom I have spoken, I soon found out that I had encountered a real genius; and I was right glad to meet with him. People are very apt in their thinkings to lump all blacks in one common category, but this is an error—they present all varieties of individuality, and this is especially true in Virginia where the negroes have had the advantage of a breeding greatly superior to those of the far Southern States. This man had been the overseer on a large plantation of 2,200 acres; and when the war closed he continued with his master cultivating the land on shares. When the crop was made last year each made such disposal of his share as he saw fit; but it appears my black friend had the sounder economy, for, said he, with a twinkle of his eye and an oily chuckle, "Why, sah, I've had to give ole massa sixty barrels of corn this Spring to keep him from starving." When I asked him, "Well, Tom, what do you think; will you colored folks ever be able to come up and be industrious, good citizens?" he made me a reply which was inimitable in the way in which it was said: "'Bout dat, sah," said he, "reckon you only see de nigger in de raw material!" He expressed great contempt for the lazy fellows of his race who crowd into the towns and live in idleness and thievery, and thought that the politicians who are stuffing them with ideas of "confiscation and that sort of trash," were unmitigated scoundrels—an opinion which he expressed in rich and racy terms of abuse that I wish I could repeat.

The river scenery has thus far been broken and picturesque, without being either bold or grand. The hill slopes by which the Blue Ridge fall off in beautiful gradation to the plain present a constant succession of shifting shapes; but always before our eyes was the grand form of the main axis of the Blue Ridge.

By the middle of the afternoon we entered the pass by which the James breaks through its massive structure. I had been told that I should find this a noble view; and the reality, as usual with truly great objects in nature, far surpasses the description. It much resembles the scenery of Harper's Ferry, and, by the way, the physical conditions are in each case the same: that is, in each case a river with a tributary (in the one case the Potomac and the Shenandoah, in the other the James and the North River,) force their way through the limestone formation of the Blue Ridge, which by eons of attrition, they have so torn and divulsed as to wear a gorge of three or four hundred feet in depth. But I find the passage of the James more imposing in its aspect than the passage of the Potomac, the sides of the mountain come nearer together, and do not shade off with such soft lines; but towering in beetling and precipitous walls of rock, present a scene of wonderful wildness, weirdness and grandeur. At this point our boat left the James and entered the canal that runs along the north fork of the James, commonly called the North River. From this point to Lexington the distance is 20 miles. The landscape here changes. The mountain forms are penciled off with great delicacy, and soften into a gently undulating country, filled with fine farms. Here I had the misfortune to lose the company of my friend the planter and his pretty daughter, who got off at one of the landing places. The young fellow that was to have the good fortune of becoming the lassie's husband was in waiting with a buggy, and when they drove off we proceeded on our winding way, with many soft regrets, gliding through the moonlight and the mountains, far into the night. Finally, at 11 o'clock, we touched the landing place, where we found an omnibus to convey us the distance of a mile, over a horrible road to the town, which lay locked in sleep as we descended at the Lexington Hotel.

I rose by times in the morning and fared forth to "brush the dew upon the upland lawn." And truly there are many upland lawns about Lexington, for Rockbridge, the county in which it is situated, lies inclosed between the North mountain on the west and the Blue Ridge on the east. Nothing, in effect, could be more enchanting than the landscape which here greets the eye on every side, with gentle swells and knolls in a high state of cultivation, just sufficient forest to garnish the scene, and the vista of the great mountains swelling sublime on the horizon. The hand of man, however, has caught none of the suggestions of nature, and a charming scene is marred by just such a slattern, littery town as one finds everywhere throughout the South. Lexington is one of the oldest places in the valley of Virginia, but it has not even any of the picturesqueness of age. In population it has been stationary for Heaven knows how many years. I understand it now contains about fifteen hundred souls, with, I should judge, one church to every soul. On the other hand it has but one hotel, and that, kept by good-natured but indolent people, is as bad as bad could be. The natives are fond of calling the town the "Athens of America," (O, Boston, where is thy high bravery?) because it is the seat of the Virginia Military Institute and Washington College. These institutions stand hard by each other on a very pretty hill a short distance out of the town. In the former the great "Stonewall" was once Professor. Of the latter Gen. LEE is now President.

AN INTERVIEW AND CONVERSATION WITH GEN. LEE.

Having made a somewhat close study of the campaigns of Gen. LEE, and having, besides, followed with interest his operations on the actual field of battle, I had long been desirous of learning by personal sight and converse what manner of man he is. The proffer of an introduction by a personal friend enabled me to gratify this wish; and, after breakfast, we repaired to the residence of the chieftain of the Army of Northern Virginia. It stands on College Hill, and is a modest brick dwelling with white wooden pillars in front, placed amid a pretty garden shaded by some fine trees and a large solitary weeping willow. The house is surrounded by a high fern hedge that lends it somewhat the air of aristocratic seclusion. Although it was no later than nine in the morning, Gen. LEE had already gone to his office in the college, which is but a stone's throw removed. Here was a table piled up with papers and college catalogues and text-books; but no reminiscence of war was visible, no sword or spur or insignia. Whatever met the eye was entirely academic, not in the least military. And seated at the table was a handsome-looking gentleman, dressed in a uniform suit of pepper-and-salt color—a very portly, well-preserved gentleman of some four and fifty, with a fine bronzed complexion, a nobly-modeled noze, compact head, gray hair and beard of the same color, closely cropped—who rose to shake hands in a courtly, gracious manner. It was the man who wielded the thunders of Chancellorsville and the Chickahominy—it was President LEE.

With the putting off the harness of war, LEE has laid aside all concern with the war and its thoughts, reminiscenses and passions, and is devoting himself exclusively to the interests of Washington College. To this fact was due that, on the occasion of this, my first interview, I was only able to see him for a few minutes; for he was on the point of leaving to meet an appointment with the Common Council of the town—a body before which he had to lay a question of great pith and moment, to wit: the grading of a new path-way to the college building. It is such abstruse and difficult problems that now engage his attention; and if I learn aright, he finds it harder to hold his own in those controversies than he did in the deadly imminent point of battle. He was good enough, however, to make an appointment with me for another hour; and on meeting him on his return I had with him a long, full and frank conversation. If it would be of any interest to your readers to learn what are his views touching such questions in the Virginia campaigns as I had occasion to ask enlightenment from him, it would yet be impossible for me to make these public, seeing it was the express request of Gen. LEE that I should refrain from doing so. He has a mortal dread of appearing in the papers, and, considering how he has been misrepresented, this is not wonderful. I may say that with his friends he never recurs to the subject of the war; nor did he to me express any opinion on political matters. I understand, however, from those who are in intimate daily converse with him, that he is strongly in favor of the people of his State, and of the South "coming right up, frankly accepting the situation and earnestly pursuing the work of reconstruction." Personally, he is at present in the flush of health. He frequently rides out; and the clearest image I have been able to form of him in the war-like mood, came to me this afternoon when, with high-top boots and leathern gauntlets, he rode out on the same gray horse that used to bear him in the stress of battle. He is greatly beloved by the people for his modesty, gentleness and goodness, and is a prodigious favorite with children. "If you should see him as he moves about among us," said one of the people of the town to me, "and the unaffected kindness and simplicity of his life, you might fancy what he would be in greatness." He has added great prosperity to the town, and Washington College, under his Presidency, has been lifted from the grade of a broken-down academy to the position of a respectable and highly-flourishing institution of learning.

That Gen. LEE will figure in history, when it comes to be written with full light and without passion or prejudice, as a very able commander, a skillful methodical soldier, who made several admirable defensive campaigns, fought two or three brilliant aggressive actions, protracted the war on the limited theatre of Virginia for four years by a careful husbandry of his resources, and finally succumbed only to greatly superior numbers, may, I conceive, be readily conceded. That he will figure, as the South now figures him, in the light of a first-class Captain, may, I believe, be fairly doubted. His character takes its shape rather from an admirable balance of intellectual and moral qualities than from the possession of any overmastering power. Some men—a very few—are adequate; they are supreme, they embody revolutions, they alone are worthy of study. LEE was not of such. He lacked passion, he lacked abandon; perhaps—here I speak cautiously—he lacked true *conviction*. And yet I think I may say he lacked true conviction. For it is well known that he was an ardent lover of the Union, and that he was, as I have learned since I came here, always at heart an emancipationist. He was, therefore, not the type of nor the leader for that fierce and Titan spirit that sought in the ruin of a nation to erect an empire on the foundation of Slavery. Such a spirit needed embodiment in a brain and hand swift and aggressive and flamboyant as itself. Nor, on the other hand, was he great enough to stand forth as a patriot; but he permitted himself to be drawn into the vortex of passion that seethed and bubbled in his section, to be allured by poor blind fallacies instead of following the inspiration of greatness. I think he is far from happy. And yet his fame as a soldier, though not first-class, is very sound and complete, so that now, away from the field of war, and buried here in quiet academic life, among these secluded hills, it seems as though he had passed away from earth. He is all that is left to Virginia, *magna mater virum*, out of the wreck of a revolution. Is it, then, wonderful that Virginians almost adore him?

I stood this evening in the light of the descending sun at the grave of one of a different type—at the grave of JACKSON. "In Lexington in the valley of Virginia;" and here he lies in the quiet village churchyard. A simple slab is at the head with only the name, "Gen. THOS. J. JACKSON," and at his feet a stone with the initials "T. J. J." A garland of flowers lay on the grave; and in my heart I could feel no other emotion than one of tender interest in such proofs of affection.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

JACKSON, for the ten years previous to the outbreak of the war, was professor in the Military Institute here, "Professor of Natural Philosophy and Artillery Tactics." I have seen and talked with many of his neighbors and familiars, and have even met several negroes who were members of the Colored Sabbath School which he established here and conducted with great success for many years. As a teacher he was decidedly unpopular; and it is said that he was very maladriot in his experiments, which often resulted in ludicrous blunders, at which he would laugh as heartily as the lads in his class. At one time he determined to acquire the art of public speaking, and with this view he joined the Franklin Society, a literary association which has existed for many years, and which still exists in Lexington. He used to take part in the debates, but with the most distressing stammerings, haltings and break-downs, and never attained any more than a mediocre faculty of utterance. As he came more under the influence of the religious sentiment, after the death of his first wife, he ceased to attend the Franklin Society, and becoming more and more moody and eccentric, he grew more and more unpopular. Indeed he was looked upon as a kind of mild lunatic, and the board had frequent meetings with the view of displacing him from his chair in the Academy. At length the war broke out and the qualities that had smouldered in mere fire-damp suddenly burst into a clear and steady flame. All the people here speak of the wonderful change that came over him at the outbreak of the war. Though he had been all his life an ardent State Rights Democrat, yet he bitterly opposed secession. Nevertheless when the war came, he threw into it all the tremendous energies of his nature. Then his religious fervor became a guiding light and an impelling power. He believed that he was literally led by the hand of God. "Most men will think," he said, referring to his overwhelming attack at Chancellorsville, "that I had planned it all from the first, but it was not so. I simply took advantage of circumstances as they presented themselves to me in the Providence of God. I feel that His hand led me." Long before the war, and even in regard to minor matters, he used to express the same views of Divine intervention and inspiration; and in one of his letters, which I have read, he says that "through the grace given him from above," he feels that rain will fall at such and such a time. Certainly, he was an extraordinary man; and standing by his grave this evening I seemed to realize that there lay below the only man who could have conducted the war to a successful issue on the part of the South.

But I must cease these musings or I shall run out this letter to an undue length. Indeed, there is here very little else on which to descant. The interests of Lexington centre almost entirely in its educational establishments, and both are pronounced to be in a very prosperous condition. The last catalogue of Washington College shows 399 students now in attendance, and there are constantly new applicants for admission. The commencement, which is to come off about the middle of this month, is looked forward to as one of the great *fasti*; and I understand Gov. PEIRPOINT and Gen. SCHOFIELD are both to be here. There is less political talk here than at any other place I have visited. Yet in a very extended intercourse, I have found the people perfectly well disposed—everybody intending to register and do all he can to aid practical reconstruction. The blacks in this region are quiet, peaceable and industrious, and there is entire harmony between the races. There is far more prosperity here than in tide-water Virginia; and the crops in this region, as all the way down the Valley to the Potomac, are looking magnificent—farmers from all parts tell me they are the finest they ever saw. The houses and barns and mills burned during the war have all been replaced by superior structures: the great Valley is blossoming like a rose, and I hope it may soon be said of its inhabitants, as NUMA POMPELIUS said of the inhabitants of another happy valley, that, "protected by the divinity they adore, supported by the earth which they cultivate, and at peace with themselves, they enjoy the sweets of life, without dreading or desiring desolation."

LIBRA.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Boston *Post* makes the following statement: The present capital of the Boston Gas Light Company is $1,250,000. Its capital from 1836 to 1866 has been $625,003. The surplus earnings of the Company for thirty years have been $3,000,000. This is over and above the yearly dividends of ten per cent. divided quarterly among its stockholders. A yearly dividend of ten per cent. on $625,000 is $62,500. This sum invested year by year for 29 years yields the princely amount of $4,322,894 95. Add the interest to the surplus earnings for 11 years of the 30 the corporation has been in existence, and the principal and interest amount to $5,372,041—making a grand total, paid by the citizens of Boston proper, of $9,695,435 85.

A Chattanooga, Tenn., paper says: "The general impression prevailing among our country exchanges in Tennessee and Georgia is that the price of the new crop of wheat will be about $2 per bushel. We think, however, that, unless the extent of the crop has been misrepresented, the price will fall somewhat below that figure. It is estimated in town that it will be worth about $1 75. The greater part of the crop will be needed for home consumption, and will find a ready sale in the South."

FRANK MORTON, a soldier belonging to the Forty-fifth United States Infantry, was shot by a negro in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the night of the 6th inst. He had been making the rounds with the sergeant acting as officer of the day, and noticing a disturbance in a house, entered it and found a negro quarreling with some white women. After some words the negro drew a pistol and shot him. The negro was afterward arrested.

A United States Deputy Marshal visited the manufactory of a cheap sewing-machine in Keene, N. H., on the 6th inst., and seized about one hundred and seventy machines. It is alleged that the feeding apparatus of these machines is an infringement on the patent rights of others, and the attachment was on this account. The same parties were routed at Brattleboro in January last.

Gen. SICKLES has ordered the evacuation of the Executive mansion of North Carolina by the military, and its delivery to the keeping of Gov. WORTH. The building has been greatly abused, and a large portion of the furniture destroyed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Clerke and Welles, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
286—Mullen vs. Hincken.
27—Oliphant vs. the Atlantic Nav. Co. et al.
40—Hoppock vs. Platt & Stone.
42—Penman vs. Slocum.
43—Litchfield vs. Irwin.
45—Crow vs. Kennedy et al.
46—Pelton, Receiver, vs. Prescott et al.
49—Markham vs. Jaudon et al.
50—Lunt, &c., vs. Importers' and Traders' Bank.
51—Same vs. Bank of North America.
53—Sheldon vs. Ravoret, Executrix, &c.
54—Johnson vs. Plowman.
57—Hurd vs. The &c. Plants Manuf'g Co.
58—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.
59—Schepp vs. Carpenter.
60—Stone vs. Browning.
61—Edwards vs. Schaeffer et al.
62—Wheeler vs. Allen.
63—Smythe et al. vs. Graydon et al.
64—Dunton vs. Pecare.
65—The Bank of Commerce vs. Van Vleck.
66—Burke vs. The B'dway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
67—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
68—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
11—Hatch vs. Brewster.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.

Nos.
775—Kent et al. vs. Williams et al.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
852—Tucker vs. Same.
883—Viereck, Jr., vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
891—Kaylar vs. Jenkins.
865—Moore et al. vs. Spooner.
3703—The People of the State of New-York vs. The East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co.
1339—Tracy et al. vs. Altmayer &c.
1343—Phelps vs. Reid et al.
1359—Bendall vs. Peterson.
1267—Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.
651—Whimster et al. vs. Kasson et al.
1329—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
1309—Merritt vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
381—Whitman vs. Buckley et al.
1367—Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.
1352—Wilson vs. McLean et al.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.

Nos.
610—Graniss, assignee vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.
542—Dusenbury vs. Lenox Fire Ins. Co.
543—Same vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.
1454—Darling et al. vs. Miller.
740—Hull vs. The Third-Av. Railroad Co.
992—Brooks vs. Schwerin.
934—Brown vs. Malloy.
1320—Leake vs. The Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
1668—Emeshon, administrator, vs. Smith et al.
618—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
724—Monroe vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
1600—Broad & Co. vs. The Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
884—Dorancey vs. Stevenson.
1648—Guckenheimer vs. Stewart.
552—Fielding vs. Scofield et al.
990—Kuhn vs. Gabler.
756—Goodwin et al. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the Marble Building.

Demurrers.

Nos.
8—Tappen et al. vs. Powers.
24—Jansen vs. Ward.
38—Butler vs. Tappen.

Issues of Law and Fact.

128—Coggill vs. McAloney, &c.
203—Kilam, Ex'r, vs. Allen et al.
288—— vs. ——.
165—Gerard vs. Gerard.
169—Mitchell vs. Bramwell et al.
154—Seely vs. Wright et al.
164—Toklas et al. vs. Sheyer.
168—Nicoll vs. Nicoll.
169—Ritter et al. vs. Albert et al.
173—Sixth-av. Railroad Co. vs. McIntyre et al.
177—Haines vs. Sause.
18—Sackett vs. Havens.
181—The Same vs. Same.
182—Turner et al. vs. Kent.
183—Swarz vs. Rothschild.
184—Ayrault vs. Murphy.
185—Slamm vs. Cornish et al.
189—Hauser vs. Schaefer.
190—Woodbury vs. Lauterback et al.
191—White vs. Morganthan.
151—Hills, Jr., vs. Williams et al.
157—Woodruff vs. Pearce et al.
192—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh.
193—Gardiner vs. Bancroft.
194—Treadwell vs. Sackett et al.
195—Hojer vs. Mackay.
156—Dodge vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
130—Palmer vs. Cullingworth.
138—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
149—Ensigre vs. Herrick.
157—Fitzgerald vs. World Paper Stock Co.
206—Mackintire vs. Mackintire.
217—Wedel vs. Cann.
221—Hartshorne vs. Taylor.
249—In re The Tontine Fire Ins. Co. of New-York.
255—Birdseye vs. The Eagle Oil Association.
258—Tiroff vs. Verhuven.
260—Keys vs. Stratton.
261—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
263—Giles vs. Bailey.
264—Bailey vs. Giles.
273—Morgan vs. Morgan.
[illegible]—— vs. ——.
[illegible]—— vs. ——.
[illegible]—— vs. ——.

The call commences at No. 311.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.
2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.
3111—Irvine, as executrix, vs. Spring et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2929—Moses vs. Banker et al.
3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.
2509—McGarry, adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1975—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
82—Gilbert vs. Wesley.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.
3089—Stubenvall vs. Grimm et al.
3131—Hobbs vs. Bunge et al.
3067—Megeon vs. The Mayor, &c.
3069—Fowler vs. Same.
2725—Topping vs. Lynch.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
2234—Elmar vs. Milbank.
2604—Cummisky vs. Salomon.
3256—Tyle vs. The Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
3264—Gregory vs. Downs.
2928—Veitman vs. Haerstel.
3224—Weeks vs. Moody.
3034—Lamb vs. The Erie Railway.
1762—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
3244—Barker vs. Savage.
3274—Glynn vs. Dudgeon.
3278—Todd vs. Whitton.
3280—Doughty vs. Flender.
3284—King vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
3286—Furth vs. Foster.
329—Feher vs. Schaefer.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Friday 14th inst.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
—Green vs. Geigerman.
74—Day vs. Buck.
—Lagrave vs. Decker.
20—Monell vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
21—McDonald vs. Osborn.
30—Bray vs. Pierson.
81—Dake vs. Altenbrandt.
84—Canter vs. Stachelberg.
88—Eastbrook vs. The A. M. Steamship Co.
89—Wood vs. Totten.
90—Powell vs. Purles.
91—Fitzgerald vs. Wells.
92—Watson vs. Fields.
93—Harding vs. Spaulding.
94—Griffen vs. Heller.
95—Titus vs. Sherman.
96—McGrath vs. Dean.
97—Davenroy vs. Eisenberg.
98—Church vs. Wilson.
99—Hollacher vs. Piehl.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 11.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Ingraham and J. C. Smith.

DECISION IN THE ACTION OF THE MAYOR AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The People of the State of New-York and John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New-York, &c., vs. Thomas C. Acton and others, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police et al.—A case agreed upon without action has been submitted for the purpose of obtaining a decision as to the validity of a certain section incorporated into the Tax Law at the last Legislature, which the plaintiffs claimed to be unconstitutional and void, and ask that the defendants be restrained from executing any of the powers, duties and privileges conferred thereby.

The act is entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said county."

The twelfth section of the act, which is the one of which the plaintiffs complain, provides as follows: The Board of Metropolitan Police is hereby invested with and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now conferred by laws and ordinances upon the Mayor, the Common Council, the Mayor and Common Council, and all other boards and officers (except the Metropolitan Board of Health) of the City of New-York, in respect to theatres and places of public amusement, keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers, junk-shop keepers and junk boatmen, pawnbrokers, venders, hawkers and peddlers, dealers in second-hand articles, keepers of intelligence offices, auctioneers, hackney coaches and carriages and the owners and drivers thereof, carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, porters, hand-cartmen, omnibuses and omnibus-drivers, cars and car-drivers, to the same extent as though the said Board of Metropolitan Police was named in such laws and ordinances in the place and stead of the Mayor, Common Council, or Mayor and Common Council, and other boards and officers of said City of New-York. Such investure of powers and duties shall exclude that of said Mayor, Common Council, and Mayor and Common Council, and other boards and officers.

The section also contained those ordinances passed in relation to the matters therein referred to in full force and effect, and the Board of Metropolitan Police was authorized to alter, amend, modify or repeal the same.

David Dudley Field for plaintiffs; L. B. Woodruff for defendants.

INGRAHAM, J.—The powers and duties which by this act are taken from the municipal authorities and are intrusted to the defendants, have been exercised by those authorities alone since there was any authority for the execution of them by any public body. The power to license in many of these cases was given to the Mayor by the twenty-fourth section of the Montgomery Charter, and as to the others similar powers have been confirmed or conferred by Statute down to the passage of this act. It is most material for the purposes of this case to inquire particularly when or by what means these powers have been conferred. I state generally the fact that they were so intrusted to the municipal authorities merely for the purpose of showing that from the commencement of the City Government, these powers have always been treated as local matters, peculiarly belonging to the municipal authorities, to be controlled and exercised by them alone.

But although these powers have always thus been conferred on municipal authorities, still they are not to be considered as franchises vesting in the Common Council any irrepealable title to their enjoyment and use. That question has been long since settled, and it must now be considered as settled law that these are mere political powers subject to the control of the Legislature, to be regulated by that body, and that they confer no vested rights. These principles have been so frequently declared by the Courts, that I do not deem it necessary to cite authorities therefor. In fact, I do not understand the counsel for the plaintiffs as claiming any such right on behalf of the Mayor or Common Council. But it is claimed by the counsel for the plaintiffs, that these offices and duties are local, applicable to the City authorities, and should be performed by local boards or officers. So far as the power of legislation is in question, I cannot agree to the proposition that the necessary legislation in regard to all such officers' duties is not appropriately within the power of the Legislature. These laws have always originated with the Legislature. They had the right, and have always exercised the right, of prescribing and controlling the powers and duties of all officers in the State, whether local or general, unless in cases where the Constitution of the State restrained that power; but when the Legislature goes beyond that power and directs the appointment of local officers to be made by State authority, either directly by an act of the Legislature or indirectly by officers appointed by the Legislature, or by the Executive authority, the tenth article, second section of the State Constitution conflicts with the exercise of such a power.

The difficulty which occurs to me, however, on this branch of the case is, that no class of persons referred to in the twelfth section of this act can be said to belong to public offices. A license to a person to follow any particular trade or business is not an appointment to office, nor does it confer any of the powers or privileges of a public officer. It is a mere license to follow his calling, whatever it may be. The duties to be performed are not public duties, and the public have no interest in their performance or omission. The object of the license is for the purpose of controlling the business, and preventing its being conducted in a manner injurious to the public welfare. Beyond that the public interest is not affected, and if the licensee neglects to act under his license, the public cannot complain.

The only ground of objection that can be taken to these provisions under this article of the Constitution is that officers to perform specific local city duties are appointed by the State authorities, instead of being appointed by the City authorities or elected by the people. Such has been the conclusion to which I have arrived in regard to other laws of a similar character passed by the Legislature within a few years past. Beginning with the case of the People *vs.* Draper, 15 N. Y., 539, down to the last case of the People *vs.* Pinckney, 32 N. Y., 377, it seems to have been conceded that city officers in existence at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, or persons to discharge their duties, could not be appointed by the State or Legislature, but must be elected by the people or appointed by the county or municipal authorities. In the first case, People *vs.* Draper, Denio, Ch. J., says: "If the provision of the statute had been limited territorially to the City of New-York, it would have been in conflict with the section of the Constitution referred to. If the public duties with which the act charges the Commissioners cannot be performed by them consistently with the Constitution, their own appointment cannot be upheld."

In the latter case of People *vs.* Pinckney, Brown, J., in a dissenting opinion relating to another point, remarks: "It is the power which this act gives to intrust the execution of the duty of providing for the prevention of fires to officers not elected by the people or appointed by the local authorities, which I think conflicts with the Constitution," and Davis, J., in the prevailing opinion, says: "Considering that a Metropolitan Fire District is created by the act, composed of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, it cannot be doubted but that the officers created under it are limited in their authority and functions to the City of New-York alone. In my judgment their appointment by the Governor and Senate is not and cannot be justified on the grounds that enabled this Court to uphold the organization and appointments of the Metropolitan Police Bill."

In Clarke *vs.* City of Rochester, 28 N. Y. 605, 633, Denio, C. J., says, in referring to several cases cited by him: "The principles settled in these cases are that the Legislature cannot commit the power of enacting laws to any other body than itself, not even to all the electors of the State."

And again, "While general statutes must be enacted by the Legislature, it is plain the power to make local regulations having the force of law in limited localities, may be committed to other bodies representing the people in their local divisions, or to the people of those districts themselves. Our whole system of local government in cities, villages and towns, depends on that distinction. It is recognized in the Constitution itself, which prescribes to the Legislature the duty to provide for the organization of cities, incorporated villages, &c., and it contains an irresistible implication that the authority to lay local taxes may be constitutionally committed to local Boards or Councils within the cities and villages."

If the principles settled in these decisions are correct, then the conclusion must follow that the Legislature cannot confer the power to discharge duties and make regulations, and pass laws relating thereto upon State officers, no matter how appointed, whether by the Governor and Senate, or by the Legislature; and, although the Legislature might have the power to take the discharge of such duties from the Mayor or Common Council, they were required to place the performance of them with local officers or Boards, and could not vest officers appointed under authority of the State with the performance of such duties.

Another objection to the validity of this law is made by the plaintiff's counsel that it is a local law, and embraces more than one subject.

In the case of The People ex rel. Bradley *vs.* Stephens, 2 Abb. N. S. 348, this question was raised with others, and a doubt was expressed by me whether a tax-bill was a local act within the meaning of the Constitution. The decision of that question at that time was, however, unnecessary in disposing of that case, as the proceeding was for a *mandamus*, which was not a proper remedy when the title to an office was in dispute, and on the latter ground the application was denied.

The Tax Law which contains these clauses provides for extending the power of the Metropolitan Police, and this object is stated in the title. So far as there is any legislation in regard to this Board it is not local, and the union of these provisions with others relating to local matters would not necessarily render such legislation void. I do not think it by any means clear that such an act can properly be declared a local act. Even if it should be held to be local so far as relates to the Tax Law the other portions would not be, and it might be a serious question which should be rejected—the portion claimed to be local or that which is conceded to belong to general legislation.

Since the decision referred to above was made, the case of The People *vs.* Hills, Court of Appeals, December Term, has been decided, in which Davies, Ch. J., described the meaning of the term local, as applied to an act of the Legislature in the Constitution. He says: "Burrill defines the word local relating to place, belonging or confined to a particular place, distinguished from general, personal or transitory." This act (then under consideration) is purely local in its application. It has no force beyond a particular city or county, and is therefore confined to a particular locality. It is not general, and has no application, except to the Common Council of a particular City. I assume that the act under consideration was local, within the meaning and intent of the constitutional inhibition. Applying this description or definition of a local act to a portion of the one under consideration, containing the Tax Law, it would warrant the conclusion that it was local, and, if so, it might be improper to place in it any other subject than the one which it was the main object of the law to enact. It is not, however, necessary to place the decision of this case on this ground. There are two other propositions which are made as to the validity of this section, viz., one that the Legislature could not delegate to the Board of Metropolitan Police the power of legislation; and, second, that the license fees being pledged to the Sinking Fund, the authority to repeal the laws granted to them is void, and cannot be enforced.

These two objections may both be considered under the question whether the Legislature can thus delegate to the Police Board the power to legislate as to licenses and to amend and repeal corporation ordinances.

The Constitution provides that the Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors powers of local legislation. The granting of such a power to the Legislature naturally involves the supposition that they could not otherwise give such a power. If they could not give any such power to Boards of Supervisors without a constitutional provision, I am at a loss to see any authority to bestow such a power on a Board created by themselves, and not a recognized body in the Constitution. The powers given to them are to legislate in regard to local matters.

In Barto *vs.* Hinrod, 4 Selden, 483, it was held that laws could only be enacted by the legislative bodies to which the legislative power is committed by the Constitution. I see no good reason why the Legislature should be allowed to commit to the Board of Police the power to legislate when they could not even submit to the people the question whether they would approve of a law. See also Clarke *vs.* City of Rochester, *supra*.

It is said that municipal corporations possess such powers delegated to them by the Legislature. The power of legislating is a necessary right to a municipal corporation, and authority to confer on them legislative powers for local purposes may be found in the ninth section of eighth article of the Constitution, which makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, &c., &c. (Bank of Rome *vs.* Village of Rome, 18 N. Y. Rep., pp. 38 and 41.)

As such they were in existence when the Constitution was adopted, and were recognized and their charters continued. Such a recognition would confirm to New-York all the chartered powers and authority possessed at that time.

As to the right to repeal these laws, so far as they provided revenue which has been pledged to the Sinking Fund, there can be no doubt as to the want of authority even in the Legislature.

The first act appropriating the revenues of the City to the payment of the public debt was the act of 1812, chapter 99. That act pledged all the revenues of the Corporation to the payment of the interest and principal of the debt then created, and they were to continue so pledged until the final redemption of the stock. By the act of 1820, chapter 101, that pledge was applied to stock then to be raised, and so by the various acts passed it was continued. The act of 1838, chapter 127, authorizing the Croton Water stock to be issued, applied all previous laws as to the pledge of the faith and revenues of the City to the payment of that stock. That debt is still in existence and unpaid. Neither the Corporation nor the Legislature can withdraw from that pledge any of the revenues heretofore appropriated thereto without a violation of the public faith, and it ought not to be allowed. It is proper to add, that by this section these revenues, when received, are reserved to the Sinking Fund.

These objections only apply in part to the provisions of the twelfth section under consideration, viz.: That portion which authorized the Board of Police to legislate on the subject, but in connection with the other objections stated show the impropriety of vesting in bodies not recognized by the Constitution the power to legislate on such matters.

I cannot better conclude my remarks on these questions than by quoting the expressive language of an extract made by Chief-Justice Davies in The People *vs.* Hill, above referred to: "To maintain the Constitution is our first duty; and if the Legislature has for any cause encroached upon that sacred instrument, or if an erroneous construction has been given to it, we are imperatively called upon to declare its meaning and to assert its supremacy. Nothing can be more dangerous to our free institutions or to the rights of the people than to encourage doubtful interpretations of the Constitution, contrary to its more plain and natural import, as understood by the great body of its readers."

I will only add to this that attempts to defeat clear constitutional provisions by resorting to technical evasions should be equally resisted and frustrated by the Courts.

Upon the ground first stated the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief asked for.

JAMES C. SMITH, J.—The plaintiffs claim that the twelfth section of the act of 1867 (chapter 806,) referred to in the case submitted to us, contravenes the provision of section two, article ten, of the Constitution of this State, which declares that "all city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

The section of the act referred to commits to the Board of Metropolitan Police all the powers and duties conferred by law upon the Mayor, the Common Council, the Mayor and Council, and all other boards and officers of the City of New-York (except the Metropolitan Board of Health,) in respect to the various subjects specified in the section, and also authorizes such Board of Police to alter, amend, modify or repeal all ordinances in force at the time of the passage of the act, concerning the persons, occupations or matters in said section mentioned. It is unnecessary at present to refer particularly to the subjects which the section enumerates; it is sufficient to say that all relate to the government of the City and on matters of Police.

The Board of Metropolitan Police is composed of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, who are officers of the Metropolitan Police District, and are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The District consists of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, and certain towns in the County of Queens. (Laws 1857, c. 569; 1860, c. 259.)

It is argued on the part of the plaintiffs that as the provisions of the section under consideration are limited territorially to the City of New-York, and the duties which they devolve upon the Board of Metropolitan Police are city duties exclusively, the section violates the spirit of the constitutional restriction referred to.

The constitutional provision invoked by the plaintiffs has been the subject of discussion and adjudication in the Court of Appeals. The case of the People *vs.* Draper (15 N. Y., 532) presented the question of the constitutionality of the act of 1857, which created the Metropolitan Police District, with its Board of Police, and vested in the latter certain powers and duties in respect to the police regulations of the whole district, which had been heretofore committed to officers elected by the several local constituencies within the district. It was objected in that case that the act of 1857 was obnoxious to the constitutional provision now under consideration, but the objection was overruled. The judgment of the Court proceeded upon the ground that the officers provided for by the bill were not county or city officers, but they were officers of the district thus organized, and the functions committed to them were to be exercised throughout the district. That was the turning point of the case. Chief-Judge Denio, delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "The Superintendent of Police, Captains, Sergeants and Patrolmen mentioned in the bill are officials of the same character as those heretofore existing under somewhat different names; and if appointed for the City of New York, unconnected with the other territory annexed to it by the act, they should have been elected by the electors of the city, or of some division of it, or appointed by some authority of the City. The Police Commissioners, assuming that they were themselves constitutionally appointed, cannot be regarded as authorities of the City within the meaning of the Constitution. Hence, it follows that, if the provisions of the statute had been limited, territorially, to the City of New York, it would have been in conflict with the section of the Constitution so often referred to." (P. 540.) It is apparent from the opinion that if the act of 1857 had limited the functions of the officers thereby created to the regulations of the Police of the City of New York, it would have been declared unconstitutional.

The views of the Court of Appeals upon this point were again distinctly presented in the case of The People *vs.* Pinckney, (32 N. Y., 377.) That case involved the constitutionality of the act of 1865, creating the Metropolitan Fire District. The bill united the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn into a district "to be known as the Metropolitan Fire District of the State of New-York," and provided for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of four citizens, residents of the district, as "Metropolitan Fire Commissioners," whose office was declared to be thereby created, but their functions and duties, as prescribed in the act, were in all respects territorially local, and confined to the City of New-York. In the prevailing opinion, delivered by Davis, J., the decision in the case of Draper was referred to with approbation, and it was distinctly asserted, in respect to the question now in hand, that the officer to be appointed "must be an officer of the new district or division, and not merely local in the scope and performance of his duties and functions, and therein superseding some existing local officer. He must be a district officer in the sense of his functions and authority, and not merely in name, with no powers or duties beyond a previously organized locality." "It would not be competent therefore," the learned Judge proceeds to say, "for the Legislature to create a new civil division of the State, and abrogate the local offices of the several counties that might compose it, and direct the appointment by the Governor and Senate of other officers limited to perform the same local functions only, although distinguished by new and more extended titles. If that were so, the central power could draw to itself the appointment of all local officers not expressly provided for by the Constitution." The conclusion of the Court upon the point thus presented was that the officers created by the Metropolitan Fire District Act were not district officers in any just sense of the term, and that their appointment by the Governor and Senate could not be justified on the grounds that enabled the Court to uphold the organization and appointments of the Metropolitan Police Bill. It was justified, however, upon a different ground, to wit, that the functions committed to the officers created by the bill were not previously discharged by persons who were public officers when the Constitution was adopted, within the meaning of that instrument. The bearing of that position upon the case at bar will be considered presently.

The principle so clearly and firmly established by the case of Draper and that of Pinckney is fully applicable to the case in hand. The functions and duties transferred by the twelfth section are local, and confined to the City of New-York. It is true, the officers to whom they are committed are not merely local officers, and their offices were not created by the bill itself. But their offices were created since the adoption of the Constitution, and they were appointed by the State authorities, and as the functions conferred on them by the section under review are purely local, the case is the same, with reference to the present question, as if the Metropolitan Board of Police had been brought into existence by the act of 1867, with no other powers than those committed to them by the twelfth section. Thus viewed, the case obviously falls within the principle referred to, and must be controlled by it, unless excepted from its operation by the considerations which prevailed in the case of Pinckney.

To those more particular attention will now be directed. The functions which were committed to the new officers created by the act reviewed in that case were of two classes: (1.) Those which were heretofore vested in the Department of the City of New-York; and (2.) Those which were given to "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City in Common Council convened," and were part of their general corporate powers as an administrative and legislative body.

In respect to the first class, it was held that neither the corporation called "the Fire Department of the City of New-York," as it existed previously to and at the time of the act in question, nor the officers elected under the provisions of its charter, nor the firemen who were members of the Department, were public or civil officers within the meaning of the Constitution. That the corporation was not a municipal or political body, and neither it nor its officers occupied any greater official relation to the public than the officers or managers of the numerous religious and charitable corporations of the State.

The second class of functions consisted of an authority in the Corporation of the City, to appoint the firemen and their officers, and power to legislate generally for their regulation. These were held to be no part of the official duties of individual officers composing the Common Council, but to be vested in the Corporation; and it was also held that the Corporation of the City is not an officer within the meaning of the tenth article. It was said that to diminish or restrict its general legislative or administrative power as a body corporate, is not to abrogate or change a public office in the sense of the constitutional restriction.

I cannot adopt the conclusion that the legislation contained in the twelfth section can be justified upon either of the grounds above stated. Unquestionably the functions attempted to be transferred are those of public officers. They are not only the powers of the Mayor and Common Council acting together as the legislative body of the City, but all the powers and duties respecting the subjects specified, of the Mayor as the sole chief executive and administrative officer of the City, of the Common Council acting independently of the Mayor, and of all other boards and officers of the City, with a single exception. The subjects to which these functions relate are various and extensive. Some pertain to classes of persons engaged in particular occupations and callings; others affect the convenience and comfort of the citizens at large. The section transfers the control of every public conveyance by land, for the transportation of persons or property, and of every place of public amusement. And not only does it transfer all functions of an administrative or executive nature pertaining to the subjects enumerated, but also the power of altering or repealing all existing ordinances in relation to them. By the act establishing the Metropolitan Police District, it is made the duty of the Police Board to obey and enforce all ordinances of Common Councils and Boards of Supervisors, and town and village authorities within the district, which are applicable to police or health. (Section 5.) That provision is still in force, except that if section twelve of the act of 1867 is valid, in the single locality of the City of New-York, the legislative power of the Common Council is subordinated to that of the Board of Police.

If these important powers can be taken from the City officers who have heretofore exercised them, and be centered in a new class of officers, not elected by the citizens, nor appointed by the City authorities, and who, as to the functions thus conferred, are purely local officers, acting only within the City, the constitutional limitation referred to is no protection to the rights intended to be preserved by it, for in like manner, every function of every local officer whatever may be transferred to new local officers created by the Legislature.

It is unnecessary to examine the other questions discussed in the argument. Upon the grounds above stated I am of the opinion that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment, declaring the provisions of said twelfth section unconstitutional and void, and restraining the defendants from exercising any of the powers conferred by it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 11.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

A BELATED TRAVELER SUES FOR A RETURN OF HIS PASSAGE-MONEY.

Frederick Grimm vs. Roderick W. Cameron.—On the 10th of December, 1865, plaintiff purchased of defendant a passage ticket for Australia in the packet-ship *Pactolus*, paying therefor $150. He testified that defendant asked him to call at his office on the afternoon of the 29th of same month and he would tell him when the vessel would sail; that he called according to directions, and ascertained that the vessel had sailed that morning. He demanded the return of his passage-money, which was refused; hence the present action.

For defence it was shown that plaintiff was told by the Captain of the ship that she would haul out into the stream on the 28th, and that he must be on board on that day. A witness also testified that plaintiff gave as a reason for his not being on board in time that his baggage had been miscarried.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the passage money, with interest.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

Thomas Russell *vs.* C. W. Russell et al.; motion granted as to the passages marked A, B and C in the complaint, and denied as to the residue without costs. In the matter of the petition of Samuel Nichols, petitioner may have an order directing the payment by the Receiver for the two quarters occupied, or he may have to sue the Receiver for the rent claimed. Sarah A. Patrullo *vs.* John A. Bidwell; motion granted with leave to plaintiff to discontinue without costs. Augusta F. Bull *vs.* Henry Bull; motion granted for $50 counsel fee, and $5 per week alimony. H. D. Wallbridge *vs.* Philemon D. Haight; motion granted on payment of costs of entering judgment, and $10 costs of motion, judgment to stand as security. Scott *vs.* House et al.; motion granted with $10 costs. Roberts *vs.* Berdell; motion granted on payment of costs of both motions, $20; answer to be served in ten days. Abram Q. Smith *vs.* Hannah Smith; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Daniel Westervelt *vs.* Cornelius Westervelt et al.; motion granted with costs. Westerfield *vs.* Westerfield; motion granted. Elston *vs.* Stanley; motion granted. Stanbury *vs.* Bond; order granted to amend the summons and the judgment. Garnisset et al. *vs.* Janeway et al.; motion granted as to defendants Janeway and wife, &c. Tiroff *vs.* Verlman; motion granted. Young *vs.* Ackerman et al.; allowance of $100 ordered. In re application of H. Crocheron an infant, &c.; memoranda for counsel. Wm. Scholl et al. *vs.* J. H. Kanch; allowance of $50 granted. Johannus Roth *vs.* Terrence Flynn; motion granted. S. D. Roberts *vs.* R. H. Berdell; motion granted with costs unless defendant serve answer in ten days and pays costs. A. Lowdon et al. *vs.* Mary A. Lowden et al.; so much of the motion as asks to have the charges of using the property against the defendant for her own benefit stricken out is granted; the residue denied, costs of motion to abide the event. Y. S. Brumley *vs.* H. H. Matthews; motion denied, costs, $10 to abide the event. Mead *vs.* Mead et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Miller.

Thomas Rigney *vs.* Samuel Talmadge et al.; motion denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 11.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Burnham *vs.* Graham; order granted. Robinson *vs.* Hatton; motion granted on payment of $5 costs, respondent to have leave to countermand his notice of motion without costs. The People *vs.* Hermann; motion denied. Marsh *vs.* Gaoandan; order granted. Kely *vs.* Cushing; motion granted. Pomeroy *vs.* Shaw; proposed case, &c., settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Five cases were disposed of yesterday before Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions. Two prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, two remanded, one acquitted, and one discharged under suspended sentence.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

SENTENCED.

George T. Mason was placed upon trial for the crime of sodomy. The proof was clear against him, and the jury convicted him after brief deliberation. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was erroneously reported as having been a member of the Fourth-street Methodist Church and a teacher in the Sunday-school attached to the same. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for a term of five years.

Yates Esmond, formerly a member of the Police force of this City, was arraigned upon the charge of burglariously entering the exchange office No. 68 Wall-street on the night of the 4th of May last, and stealing therefrom the sum of $150 in silver coin, the property of Mr. J. L. Smith. The principal witness against the accused was the janitor of the building referred to, who swore that the prisoner visited that place on the day previous to the burglary, and under some frivolous pretence minutely examined the locks on the doors and the fastenings of the windows. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Yates was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. In passing judgment upon the felon, Recorder HACKETT said that he had learned on very good authority that he (Esmond) had stolen $22,000 worth of United States currency during the late war.

REMANDED.

Moritz Mendelsohn pleaded guilty to the charge of picking the pocket of Heinrich Schleper on the 6th inst. Remanded for sentence.

Julius Spellman, *alias* "Porgy Joe," charged with feloniously assaulting a man named Thomas Head, at a ball held recently at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, pleaded guilty of assault and battery. Remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED.

James McGovern was placed upon trial for purchasing, with guilty knowledge, a number of barrels, worth $100, that were stolen from McPherson Smith, of No. 162 West Eighteenth-street. The accused proved his innocence, and was promptly acquitted by the jury.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Wm. D. Rowan; false pretences.

The People *vs.* Richard Carroll; receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* Edmond Mercerau; forgery third degree.

The People *vs.* Thomas Solomon; forgery third degree.

The People *vs.* John Anderson, Edward Cantlin; burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* John Lyons; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Louis Koppel; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Michael Daley; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Thos. Morrisey, Jas. Thompson; grand larceny.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The Court-room in the Tombs yesterday morning was crowded as usual by a motley assemblage of persons of all classes, more or less interested in the cases on the calendar. There was the numerous company of the assaulted—individuals who sought the punishment by the strong arm of the law of other individuals from whose onslaught they might have been unable to protect themselves. Around their eyes in many instances were all the hues of the rainbow, and noses sometimes blossomed as the rose. Males and females, some respectable in garb and appearance, and some far otherwise, sat side by side before the blind lady with the scales, and were compelled to hold themselves equal before her sightless orbs. Through the bars of the prisoners' cage, fewer wild animals than usual glared. There were only forty-nine cases on the calendar, of which more than a moiety were dismissed, and the remainder, with few exceptions, were trivial.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Richard Kane was arraigned at the instance of Officer Christian Heidelberg, of the Second Precinct, who had arrested him while driving a horse on whose neck were running sores under the collar, before a wagon loaded with stone. The officer gave his testimony.

The prisoner called "the boss," Mr. John Voorhies, to the stand, who said the horse was fresh from the country; that there was nothing more than a little chafe on his neck; and that an officer who was cognizant of the whole affair had said there was no cause for the arrest of the accused.

Judge Dowling.—Is that officer here?

Witness.—No, Sir.

Judge—He ought to be here, he knows so much about it, and enlighten us.

The driver was fined $10, which his employer paid.

A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR.

Joseph Anderson, a colored man, was accused by Robert Craig of malicious mischief. Craig said they were both crossing in the ferry-boat from Jersey City, each driving a wagon; that Joseph attempted to drive ashore out of his turn, when the boat landed at New-York, and that in doing so he crowded the horse of the complainant, threw him down and badly injured him.

Joseph made his statement of the case. Said he, "You see, my horse being a green horse, and I being a green driver, when he whipped up his horse my horse gave a jerk and ran against his."

Judge (to complainant).—Is it true that he had a green horse?

Witness—I don't know.

Judge—Couldn't you see whether it was green or not?

Witness—It was a white horse.

Judge—Oh, it wasn't a green horse; it was a white horse. (Laughter.)

The Judge addressed the prisoner saying, "Joseph, bad reports come from Jersey about you. They say you are a reckless driver."

"Well," said Joseph, "nobody couldn't drive dat horse."

The Judge asked the prisoner if he were willing to give the horse to the complainant and settle the matter so. Joseph was willing but Craig would not take the horse.

Prisoner—Boss wanted to give him away but nobody wouldn't take him. (Laughter.) Boss gave $75 for him and offered to sell him for $5. He was a awful green horse. I've been in Prison since Friday.

Judge—Too long. Let him go. He couldn't manage the horse. He was green.

And Joseph went on his way rejoicing.

BADLY MATCHED.

Mary Wilson endeavored to possess herself of a coveted piece of ribbon last Friday by a novel and ingenious method. She went to the fancy goods store Nos. 604 and 606 Sixth-avenue and asked to see some ribbons. The store was crowded. Some ribbons were shown her and the clerk turned to wait on some one else. When the clerk returned to her, Mary held two pieces of ribbon in her hand and returned one saying she would not take that. She then asked for a match to the other piece of ribbon and bought a piece of ribbon that matched it. She now turned to go, retaining both pieces. The clerk had her arrested for stealing one of them. The accused claimed that it was her ribbon. When searched afterwards, a shop-lifter's bag was found on her. She was not a bad-looking woman and a little child clung to her as she stood before the bar. She said this was her first appearance in Court.

Judge—If it's your first appearance, you went well prepared with a shoplifter's bag. If it were not for this child I've seen clinging to you I'd send you to the Penitentiary for six months. Penitentiary for one month.

Prisoner, (in tears)—Oh no, Sir.

Judge—Lucky you didn't get five months more. But for that child you would.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Mary Anderson was charged by Officer Henry Quinn, of the Eighth Precinct, with violating the Excise Law. The officer said she sold liquor in Wooster-street—he was not certain about the number.

Judge—Nice case! Complain against a party and you don't know where they keep.

Another officer testified that the number was 81, but the case was not established to the satisfaction of the Judge, and the woman was acquitted.

FORGIVEN FOR THIS TIME.

Mike Macklin pleaded guilty to striking his wife, Mary Ann. She said it was the first time and she would forgive him for this time. The Judge suspended judgment, but promised that if the offence were repeated that he should be doubly punished. Michael and Mary went home together.

A DRIVING BUSINESS.

Wm. H. Martin and Jas. Smith, both boys, were placed at the bar. One drove an express wagon, and the other rode with him to help load and unload. The other day they saw three calf-skins lying on the sidewalk, whipped them into the wagon and were whipping off when they were arrested.

One of them commenced to make a statement. He said the other took the skins and put them in the wagon.

Judge—Yes; that's the way with you wagon thieves. Fast horses. Pick up things. Throw 'em into the wagon, and away you go.

They were both sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ILL-CONSORTED AND DISCONCERTED.

Charles G. Minnaret, a good-looking man, showily dressed, with diamond breast-pin and large moustache, was arrested on a charge of beating Wilhelmina Minnaret, who appeared in Court with marks of violence on her face, neck and hands, to testify against him. The accused, it seems, is proprietor of the Evening Star Concert Saloon, No. 564 Broadway. There Charles and Wilhelmina had a pitched battle, in the course of which the lady threw an icepick, several tumblers and bottles and other implements of warfare at the devoted partner of the last five years of her life, broke the mirror and smashed things generally, and Charles caught her and threw her down. The language which they addressed to each other, while thus pleasantly occupied, is hardly suited to ears polite. After much swearing on both sides, the Judge gave his decision:

Judge—The public cannot be annoyed by these people. A man of his appearance should go into some other business. He should travel on his shape, get up as he is, and not live on women.

Prisoner—Judge, it's a legitimate business as carried on at present.

Judge—It's not; it's no business for a man. I find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for one month and fine you $50.

AN AMUSING JOKE.

Richard Cæsar, (colored,) was found guilty of assaulting Jas. H. Olvany, (white,) in Ridge-street. It was testified that Cæsar and some friends were walking quietly along when Olvany cried out to them, "Halloo, nigs, have you heard about Horace Greeley's taking Jeff. Davis out of prison?" Cæsar had some words with him, and, the complainant said, "I said can't you take a joke? And the next thing I found myself lying on the sidewalk."

Judge—And you took the joke?

Witness—I couldn't help myself.

Cæsar was fined $10 and permitted to depart.

SNATCHING A POCKET-BOOK.

A dirty little boy, with a villainous expression of countenance, aged about 14, was convicted, on the testimony of Rachel Goldstein and others, of snatching a pocket-book, which contained no money, from the hand of that lady, while walking in the street. He ran with it, but was captured, and now had nothing to say for himself. His name was Charles Shaker. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

BEATING A CONDUCTOR.

Charles A. Jewett was charged with assaulting and beating Thomas Lawler, a conductor on the Ninth-avenue Railroad. The witness said the accused got into his car and said, "I'm going to have a free ride with you." The witness replied, "Not if I know myself," and then the prisoner knocked him senseless.

Judge—Well, did you know yourself then?

Witness—No, Sir.

Witnesses for the defence testified that the prisoner took Lawler pleasantly by the hand, and the latter said, "If you don't let go my hand I'll knock your G— d— head off."

Judge—That'll do. You're acquitted. Conductors should use better language.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 11, 1867.

$700 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62, Small	109½	100 Pacific Mail	142¼
1,000 do	109⅝	200 do	142
16,500 do	110	350 do	141⅝
250,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	106¼	100 do	141¼
31,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	106⅜	100 do ....2d ca	141⅛
7,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, New	109¼	10 do	141
5,000 do	109⅜	200 do	141⅝
20,000 do	109⅜	17 do	142
50,000 do	109½	100 do	141⅝
160,000 do	109¼	200 do	141½
11,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	99⅞	200 N. Y. Cen	102
15,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '65, New	105	100 do	101⅞
10,000 do	105½	1000 do	101½
2,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, R.	99⅝	100 do s30	101⅞
5,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105⅞	100 do	101⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s. ....x-c	68½	400 do ....2d call	101½
1,000 do	69	100 Erie R.	60¼
21,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	68	100 do s30	60⅛
5,000 do	67¾	1100 do	60⅜
2,000 N. Car. 6s. ....New	51	100 Hud. Riv. R.	108⅞
3,000 N. Car. 6s. ....x-c	51¼	200 do ....2d call	108¾
15,000 do	51½	700 Reading R.	106¾
1,000 O. & M. Cer.	25¼	200 do	107
1,000 Erie 1st M.	101¼	600 do	106⅞
17,000 Erie 2d M.	97	35 do	108
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	90	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	68¼
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M	102¼	200 do b30	68½
3,000 do	102½	100 do b15	68⅛
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d.	96	100 do	68½
54 Bank S. of N. Y.	111	100 Ill. Cen. R.	119¼
55 Fourth Nat. Bank	109	100 do	119⅛
10 do	109½	100 Cleve. & Pitts	76½
25 Cen. Nat. Bank	112	100 do	76⅝
16 Park Bank	148	25 N. Y. & N. H. R.	123
100 Adams Ex	67¾	900 Chi. & N. W.	35¼
100 Wells Fargo Ex	65	1000 do	35⅛
20 Mer U. Ex	13	300 do t30	35⅜
100 Canton Co.	41	100 do b3	35⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	30	200 do b30	35½
200 Mar Min Co.	8	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝
400 At. Mail SS. Co.	107	800 do b30	59⅜
300 Boston W. P.	24¾	10 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	99⅜
600 do	24⅝	20 Cleve. & Tol	117
100 do s30	24	500 do	117¼
100 do	24⅛	300 Chic. & R. I.	89⅝
20 Del. & Hud. Co.	153½	300 do b30	89⅝
100 P., Ft. W. & C. Ex Priv	97	100 do	89⅛
200 do	97¼	100 do ....2d ca	89¼
		27 Mor. & Essex R.	65
		10 Mil. & St. P. R.	34
		200 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	55¼
		200 do ....2d call	55¼

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '62	110	100 Erie Railroad	60⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	106⅜	700 do	60½
45,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, New Is. Sm.	109¼	1000 do	60⅝
47,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	99⅝	200 Reading R.	107
30,000 do	99⅝	100 do	107⅛
12,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅜	800 M. S. & N. I.	68⅝
20,000 Missouri 6s	98¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.	112¼
500 Quick. Min. Co.	26	21 Ind. & Cin	79½
20 do	25	100 Chic. & Alt. R.	110
200 At. M. S. Co.	107	100 Tol. W. & W. c	42¼
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	30½	100 Clev. & Pitts	76⅛
300 Wilkesbarre Coal	38	500 do	76⅛
400 West. U. Tel.	44⅞	500 Chic. & N. W.	35½
100 Canton Co.	44¼	100 do s30	35⅛
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	141⅝	300 do	35⅜
200 do	141¾	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝
250 do	141⅝	300 do s30	59⅜
500 do	142	60 do	59⅜
200 do	142⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol. s15	117¼
100 N. Y. Cen	101⅞	300 Chic. & R. I.	89½
200 do	101⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C. Ex Priv s30	97¼
100 do	102	100 Alt. & T. H.	47
		100 Alt. & T. H. P.	75

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Ct.	25¼	100 Reading R.	106¾
100 Mar. Pref.	21⅞	200 do b10	106⅞
100 do	21	200 M. So. & N. I.	68⅝
100 Pacific Mail	142¾	800 Clev. & Pitts	76⅜
200 do	142⅜	100 do s10	76⅜
400 West. U. Tel.	45	500 do	76½
100 do c30	45½	400 do b30	76¼
200 do c	44⅝	600 Chi.. R. I. & P.	89⅝
100 do	44⅜	100 do	89⅝
1800 N. Y. Cen.	101⅞	100 do c	89⅛
100 do	101⅞	300 do b3	89⅝
400 do b3	101¾	800 Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
100 do b10	101⅞	100 do	35⅛
800 Erie R.	60⅝	200 do	35
200 do s15	60⅜	100 do b3	35¼
300 do	60⅜	400 do	35⅝
400 do	60¼	200 do c	35⅝
500 do b3	60⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	59
2100 do	60¼	1300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.	108⅝	100 do	59⅛
		300 do c	59⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C. b10	25¼	2300 M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅝
5 Canton Co.	43¾	100 do b5	68⅝
100 do	43⅞	400 do b30	68⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co.	25½	500 do s3	68⅝
100 do s30	25½	200 do b15	68½
200 do	24⅜	200 do	68⅝
100 Pac. M. SS. Co.	141⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts	76⅜
100 do b3	141⅜	200 do b15	76⅜
500 West. U. Tel.	44¾	100 do b3	76⅜
100 do b10	44⅜	400 Chic., R. I. & P.	89⅝
100 do	44⅜	100 do b10	89⅝
100 do b3	44⅝	2600 do	89⅝
400 Reading R.	106⅜	100 do b30	89⅝
100 Hud. R. R.	108⅝	100 do	89⅝
100 Tol. W. & W. Pf.	66½	100 do s5	89⅝
50 American Ex.	63½	200 Chic & N. W.	35¼
100 N. Y. Central b10	101⅞	800 do	35⅜
600 do	101⅞	200 do s15	35⅜
100 do c	101⅝	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝
500 do b10	101⅜	100 do c	59⅜
600 Erie R.	60	500 do	59⅝
200 do	59⅞	300 do b3	59⅝
200 do b10	60		
400 do	59⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	25⅛	100 West. U. Tel.	45
100 Canton Co. b10	44¼	500 M. S. & N. I.	68⅞
100 Bos. Water P.	25	100 do	68⅞
200 Quick. Min. Co.	26¼	600 do	69
100 do s30	26½	200 do	69⅛
200 do	26½	100 do s10	68⅞
100 do b10	26⅝	600 Clev. & Pitts	76⅝
100 Con. Greg. G. b30	6¼	100 do	76⅝
2 Pacific Mail	141	1200 Chic. R. I. & P.	90
600 N. Y. Cen.	102	300 do	90⅛
200 do b10	102⅛	300 do b10	90½
300 do b3	102⅛	800 do	90⅝
800 do	102⅛	300 do b15	90⅛
100 do b10	102⅛	500 do	90⅛
1300 Erie Railroad	60⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol.	118
400 do b3	60⅝	1100 Chic. & N. W.	36
200 do b5	60⅜	300 do	35⅞
100 do	60⅝	200 do	36
600 Reading R.	107⅛	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝
400 do s3	107⅛	200 do b15	59⅝
200 do b30	107⅝	200 do	59⅝
		100 Alt. & T. H.	47

TUESDAY, June 11—P. M.

The returns for the month of May of the Foreign Commerce at the port of New-York have just been rendered from the Custom-house. We present the figures below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade movement at New-York for the eleven months for the current Fiscal year.

The Import entries for May, 1867, at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	May, 1867.	May, 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct	$9,438,747	$13,563,551
Dutiable bonded	10,896,675	13,902,407
Free goods	1,140,103	959,416
Total May entries	$21,475,525	$28,425,374

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $376,725, as against $393,073 same month in 1866. The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $9,245,943, or $1,650,732 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $19,824,793, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $9,340,766, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles,) of 47 ℘ cent. The amount marketed, in May, 1866, was $23,973,558, and the Customs $11,418,492.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the eleven months of the fiscal years 1867 and 1866 were as follows:

	July 1 to May 31.	July 1 to May 31.
Total entries	$249,362,283	$281,239,711
Total marketed	$244,788,958	$259,584,471
Customs paid	112,161,125	123,065,620
Average Tariff	46 ℘ cent.	47 ℘ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the eleven months of the fiscal year 1867, $9,455,355, against $2,550,168 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1867 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866-7. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1865-6. July 1 to Feb. 28.
July	$24,288,194	$19,675,662
August	26,022,610	26,401,412
September	25,159,165	25,586,666
October	24,073,989	21,852,068
November	17,748,787	22,064,410
December	13,959,999	18,047,205
January	21,145,150	27,219,868
February	26,077,432	26,560,301
March	25,615,762	24,224,530
April	20,872,354	23,159,781
May	19,824,793	23,793,558
Total eleven months	$244,788,958	$259,584,471

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1 to the close of April, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$11,507,186	January	$9,472,548
August	12,349,761	February	11,466,418
September	12,248,144	March	11,977,418
October	11,602,048	April	9,372,701
November	7,716,883	May	9,340,766
December	6,707,548		

Total New-York Duties collected $112,161,125

Miscellaneous Out-port Customs 2,465,778

Total Deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office $114,626,903

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of May, were:

	May, 1867.	May, 1866.
Domestic produce	$12,615,022	$12,281,623
Foreign reexported	688,523	911,250
Gold and silver	9,043,154	23,744,194
Total May clearances	$22,346,699	$36,937,067

The Exports of all descriptions for eleven months of the Fiscal year were:

	1866-7.	1865-6.
Domestic produce	$159,192,922	$198,986,928
Foreign reexported	5,931,235	6,189,475
Specie	34,642,660	41,979,398
Total for 11 months	$199,776,817	$247,155,811

The Gold Room continues firm in price, but rather free of speculative excitement. The buyers for a further rise are apparently confident, though unwilling to attempt a rapid advance. The *short* interest in the room is not large. The Treasury is not a seller to any considerable amount. The export demand for the *Scotia* to-morrow amounts, at present, to $1,100,000. The Gold and Silver bars received by the California steamer this morning are not yet ready for transhipment. Bills on London close firm at 110@110⅛.

Money is down to 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on call, to the Brokers in the Public Funds, and 6 @7 ℘ cent. on other approved collateral. The market to-day was easy, and 6 ℘ cent. is already quoted by some of the Brokers as the rule rather than the exception on loans to the Stock Exchange.

The Stock Market has been firm all day for the Public Funds of the United States, with an advance to 109½ ℘ cent. for the Consolidated 5-20s, including the July coupon, and a rise of ⅛ @¼ ℘ cent. on the May and November 5-20s of 1862, 1864 and 1865. The State Bonds are steady. The Railways opened a fraction weaker than the last sales of Monday, and through the forenoon there was more disposition to sell, and the same feeling was manifest on Pacific Mail; but all this changed later in the day, and between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. nearly the whole market was buoyant, and prices on many of the Stocks even higher than the best sales of Monday.

At the close of the Long Room of the Stock Exchange the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅝	Northwest	35⅜	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅝	110	N. West Pref.	59⅛	59⅝
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	109	109¼	Rock Island	89⅜	90⅝
N. Y. Central	102	101⅞	Fort Wayne	97¼	97⅜
Erie	60⅝	60⅛	Pacific Mail	143	142⅛
Hudson	109	108⅞	Quicksilver	25	26½
Reading	107⅛	107	W. U. Telegraph	45¼	45
Mich. Southern	68⅜	68⅝	Mariposa Pref.	21	20⅝
Illinois Central	119½	119⅛	Ohio Certificates	25¼	25⅛
Pittsburgh	76⅜	76⅜	American Gold	137¼	137⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	68¼	68	Bills on London	110¼	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, the market active and advancing on nearly all the Gold-bearing Bonds:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	132	Oregon W. L., 1881	106
6 ℘ cent., 1868	136	Oregon W. L., ½ yr., 1881	107
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108⅜	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	112
500 and 1000, '81	112¼	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	115¼
5-20 registered, 1862	106½	End. coupons, 1871	115
5-20 coupon small	109½	5 ℘ cent., reg'd, 1874	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	110	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	108½
5-20 registered, 1864	106¼	End. cou., 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000	106½	10-40 reg	99⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅞	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	105½	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	109½	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c	68¼
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108¾	Tennessee 6s, new bds	67¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 5 ℘ c. n. bds	66
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Virginia Coupon 6s	67¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Virginia 6s, ex c	48
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Virginia new bonds	42½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Georgia 7s, new bonds	80
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	North Carolina 6s	63½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	102	North Carolina ex c	51
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102½	North Carolina n. bds	51
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	104	Missouri 6s	98
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	100½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	81
Kentucky 6s, large b'ds	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98
Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	100	California 7s	121
Mich. 7 ℘ c. War loan	100	California 7s, large b's	120
Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n	90	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	124	Metropolitan	131
America	140	Shoe and Leather	110½
National	110	Corn Exchange	122
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	105½
State of New-York	109	Commonwealth	110
Commerce	118½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	109
Ocean	101½	Park	146
American Exchange	114½	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Bank of North Am'a	107	Central National	111
Hanover	117	Fourth National	109
Irving	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	96½	Han. & St. Jo conv	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Lack & W. Bds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 7s, 2d mort, 1879	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69½
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	97	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	88½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	86½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	106
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	106	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Har. 3d mort., '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	105	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	109	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	86
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	89½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Chic. & Alton Income	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	100	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76½	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	95	Ch. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	43
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $235,000; Gold Notes, $204,000. Total Receipts, $5,004,731 38; Payments, $4,614,517 76; Balance, $134,405,633 46.

Our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* might very courteously, or pointedly if it better suited his taste, condemn the recent heavy sales of United States 5-20s by the Treasury Office in advance of its supply of 7.30s and Compounds, without charging, (or insinuating, which is less manly,) corruption or favoritism. His talk this morning about a "Ring" is simply ridiculous, unless he has in possession some fact or facts or rational ground of belief tending in the direction of jobbery; which, we dare say, he has not. It is no secret, as we stated the fact under date of 5th inst., that engagements were entered into for June delivery of the Bonds, before the order came by telegraph, on the 4th inst., to stop further sales. These engagements were made pursuant to standing orders from Washington. They were made with no "Ring"—with no particular Brokers dealing in the Public Funds, but to all alike as they applied near the closing of the May accounts of the Department, when it was not convenient or desirable to add to the deliveries of that month. And *all* applicants were so informed, with the promise that they would be served to the extent of their wants on the incoming of June. On Saturday the 1st, and Monday the 3d, and on Tuesday the 4th inst., up to the hour of the receipt of the Secretary's telegram to the purport that he found his Currency balances much larger than anticipated, and he desired to make no further sales of Bonds, these engagements were recognized, as it was necessary, in good faith, they should be, and the names of the Brokers and the amounts which they had bought, respectively—*and not as a "Ring" or combination, or by preconcert*—forwarded to the Department at once. The takers of the Bonds for June delivery were not only unknown to each other, but some of them were rivals in business, and who would have been the first to proclaim an act of favoritism had the Assistant Treasurer entertained, much less personally profited by, such a purpose.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on Monday, June 10, 1867, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: C. Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, John M. Tobin, D. Thomas Vail, J. H. Banker, Oliver Charlick, Wm. A. Kissam, Joseph Harker, M. H. Sanford, Walter S. Gurnee, Samuel Barton. The Board is the same as last year, with the exception of Messrs. Gurnee and Barton, elected in place of Smith Barker, Jr., and John Steward, who resigned in consequence of being absent in Europe. Upon the organization of the Board, Cornelius Vanderbilt was reelected President; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President, and Augustus Schell, Secretary.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the fourth week in May:

1867	$121,056
1866	125,242
Decrease	$4,186
Earnings of same for month of May:	
1867	$459,370
1866	451,477
Increase	$7,893

Mr. JAMES G. RIECK, at present with Messrs. FILOR & WOOD, Stock Brokers, was yesterday admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee and Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company convened in Cleveland on the 7th inst. The following gentlemen were in attendance: President Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y.; Vice-President W. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, N. Y.; Secretary John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y.; Treasurer W. C. Beardsley, of Auburn, N. Y. Executive Committee—E. G. Stroke, C. T. Backus, John A. Green, Jr., Gen. H. W. Slocum. Attorney and Trustee, T. M. Pomeroy, Auburn.

Trustees—L. C. Hopkins, of Cincinnati; Barton Able, St. Louis; John How, St. Louis; John Nazro, Milwaukee; S. D. McMillan, Cleveland; A. Brinkerhoff, New-York; J. Trumbull Smith, New-York; W. E. Smertz, Pittsburgh; Clinton Briggs, Chicago; C. B. Farwell, Chicago; M. J. Mills, Detroit.

The books, papers and business of the Company were fully examined by the Trustees during yesterday, and a lengthy report in writing was presented by them to the Executive Committee, giving their views of the policy to be pursued. It is presumed that this will be made public.

Contrary to general expectation, the Trustees were even more enthusiastic than the Executive Committee themselves, as to the past and present success of the Company. They were much pleased with the figures presented showing the condition of the Company.

On motion of Barton Able, of St. Louis, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Trustees:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company have carefully examined the reports of the different members of the Executive Committee, and the books and papers of the Company, together with the general administration of its affairs by the Executive Board, and we fully indorse their administration as able, wise and prudent, and we take great pleasure in tendering to the officers and Executive Committee our thanks for their vigilance and success in directing the affairs of the Company.

Also the following, on motion of Mayor Mills, of Detroit:

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, solemnly pledge our honor as business men, to the friends and stockholders of the Company, that we will stand by its fortunes and relax no energies to promote its interests and success.

The utmost confidence in its success is expressed in all quarters. There is no question that the thorough examination of the financial condition and business of the Company has impressed the trustees most favorably. The deliberations of the two bodies have been harmonious throughout, and it is understood that their action has been decisive in the direction of infusing renewed strength and energy in the enterprise. The public will await with some anxiety the publication of the deliberations of this important meeting. The success of the enterprise is believed to be secured.

The People's Dispatch Fast Freight Line, owned and managed by the Merchants' Union Express Company, will commence business upon the 18th inst. This line will run from the Atlantic seaboard to all points West, Northwest and Southwest, reaching to St. Paul, Omaha and Memphis. Its office in New-York is at Merchants' Union Express Building, corner Broadway and Franklin-st. This line will have the honor of being the first in New-York to occupy the extensive depot of Commodore Vanderbilt, now in course of erection in St. John's Park.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 45 bbls. Ashes, 3,928 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 130,893 bushels Corn, 48,784 bushels Oats, 7,172 bushels Peas, 650 bushels Malt, 116 bbls. Pork, 281 pkgs. Lard, 217 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 547 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm in price, at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in request at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Has been inactive yet steady, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 18,248 bags; sales of do., 8,091 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "2,159 ℘ *Merrimac*, at 10⅝c., 4,200 ℘ *P. C. Warwick*, at 10¾c., 1,003 ℘ *Thessalia*, at 13c.; 229 ℘ *Azelia*, at 10⅜c., and 500 balance ℘ *Contest*, p. n. t. On speculation, 2,009 bags, balance ℘ *Carl Ludwig*, have been taken p. n. t. The market closes quiet at our previous quotations." Stock of all kinds here to-day, 82,010 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 58,031 bags; of Java, equal to 6,298 bags; of Laguayra, 8,494 bags, and of other descriptions equal to 9,187 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore, bags	29,000
Philadelphia, bags	6,250
New-York, bags	58,031
Grand total	93,281

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at drooping prices. Middling grades closed at 26c.@28c. ℘ lb., on receipts of 989 bales, against sales and resales of 1,750 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,042
Receipts last week	12,351
Receipts preceding week	8,349
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	343,196
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	580,544
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,337
Exports since Jan. 1	267,073
Exports since Sept. 1	390,666
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	160,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,758,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,365,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	270,000

FISH—A very moderate business has been transacted in the leading articles, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, opening at an advance on sound, low and medium grades of 10c.@15c ℘ bbl., closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last have been 8,700 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$9 75; common to good Extra State at $10 10@$10 90; good to choice do. do. at $11@$12 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 35@$12 50 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	8 10	@ 9 75
Extra State	10 10	@10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@14 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 35	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@16 50

Southern Flour has been inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 280 bbls., at $10 30@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 35@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite dull at $12 50@$15 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at from $6 85@$9 15 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate request at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 65 for City, $6 25 for Fairfax and Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,450 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 25 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull to-day, and prices have been more or less nominal. Sales have been reported of 14,500 bushels including common No. 2 Spring at $2 15@$2 18; very inferior to prime White California at $2 32½@2 60 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed by more liberal receipts and has declined materially, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at $1@1 08 for common to very handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $1 05 for choice sound; $1 10@$1 12 for old Mixed Western, in store, and delivered; 65c.@97c. for unsound; and $1@1 05 for White Western and Southern ℘ bushel. Oats have been quiet and Western have declined 2c. ℘ bushel. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 75c.@76c.; new Ohio, at 81c.@82c.; Southern new, 84c.@85c.; State at 84c@85c. in store, ℘ bushel; sales 41,000 bushels. Barley has been dull and heavy. Barley Malt is inactive; 1,500 bushels sold at $1 55@$1 60. Rye is in more demand, including Western at $1 40@$1 55, the latter rate for extra; and State at $1 55@$1 58 ℘ bushel; sales 9,250 bushels; 15,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold, in bond, at $1 15 ℘ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, MR. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The past two or three weeks have been marked ones in the Breadstuff trade. Flour, which had shortly before advanced rapidly, and reached a high price, suddenly received a severe check. The buyers seemed to have lost confidence in the stability of high rates, and began reducing their own stocks; the sales, consequently, became exceedingly light, and only at greatly reduced values. In California brands there is less doing, but at the reduced prices now current there is more demand, and the article is still a favorite with the trade. A considerable addition to the stock has lately been made by the receipt of several lots *via* Liverpool, which our high rates tempted this way. For the last two or three days there has been a better tone to the market generally and more activity, with, however, but little or no improvement in price. The decline in Flour has had great influence on Wheat. The millers (in the absence of customers for the manufactured article) have purchased but little, and a heavy decline has been the result. There are but few arrivals from the West, but the stock of California has been increased by one or two cargoes direct and *via* England. At the close yesterday prices were irregular and nominal in the absence of sales. Rye is inactive and dull. Oats are freely offered at our quotations. Indian Corn, with prospective large receipts and a decline in England, has been sold at several cents decline. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 136 bbls. Flour, 284,262 bushels Corn, 39,350 bushels Peas, 22,522 bushels Barley; to South America, 1,619 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 8,946 bbls. Flour, 686 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,465 bbls. Corn Meal, 530 bushels Wheat, 6,410 bushels Corn. Making a total to all ports of 10,701 bbls. Flour, 686 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,465 bbls. Corn Meal, 530 bushels Wheat, 290,672 bushels Corn, 22,522 bushels Barley, 39,350 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, June 7, 1867	51,011	347,893	6,595,460
New-Orleans, May 31, 1867	291	....	....
Philadelphia, May 31, 1867	....	3,345	535,280
Baltimore, May 31, 1867	....	....	652,428
Boston, May 31, 1867	3,619	....	....
San Francisco, May 8, 1867	51,273	4,512,594	....
Other Ports, May 31, 1867	19,608	16,332	38,640
Total	125,802	4,880,164	7,821,818
To about same period, 1866	126,762	1,198,969	7,776,475
To about same period, 1865	102,894	1,678,730	207,646
To about same period, 1864	881,722	10,957,493	240,220

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushel Corn.
New-York, to June 7, 1867	2,164	151,882	11,786	10,360
Other ports, to latest dates	19	....	62,621	....
Total	2,183	151,882	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,277	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	19,801	....	94,990	11,785
To about same period, 1864	48,617	13,965	215,236	12,535

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats, laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 48 hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Monday, June 10, 1867: *Mahopac*, corn, Buffalo; *E. W. Griffen*, oats, Buffalo; *H. S. Parmalee*, corn, Buffalo; *E. D. Nye*, corn, Buffalo; *George W. Hall*, corn, Buffalo; *L. L. Frink*, corn, Buffalo; *Henry Halsey*, corn; Buffalo; *Erebus*, corn, Buffalo; *Francis Skiddy*, corn, Buffalo; *John B. Edwards*, corn, Oswego; *Mystic*, corn, Buffalo; *A. M. Grey*, oats, &c., Buffalo; *Willard Johnson*, corn, Oswego; *Mary E. Covell*, corn, Buffalo; *M. P. Bush*, corn, Oswego; *Willie S. Clark*, corn, Buffalo; *Samuel G. Bass*, peas, Oswego.

The *Argus* also presents the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in June in the years 1866 and 1867:

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1866....12,500	147,400	706,500	4,000
1867.... 3,900	21,700	160,100	8,800
Dec...8,600	Dec.125,700	Dec.545,400	Inc...4,800

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst. inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1866....34,200	317,200	2,090,700	44,700
1867.... 7,100	21,700	592,100	28,300
Dec.27,100	Dec.295,500	Dec.1,498,600	Dec.16,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 87,260 bbls. of Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of June, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.
Flour bbls.	94,100	34,200	7,100
Wheat, bushels	547,900	317,200	21,700
Corn, bushels	731,800	2,090,700	592,100
Barley, bushels	114,300	44,700	28,200
Oats, bushels	1,944,300	898,700	276,500
Rye, busbels	51,000	64,300	23,000
Malt, bushels	115,700	75,900	31,000
Beef, bbls	4,390	100	..
Pork, bbls	10,410	3	104
Bacon, lbs	1,001,600	..	..
Butter, lbs	16,500	20,100	2,700
Lard, lbs	460,100	52,900	20,100
Cheese, lbs	50,300	46,700	4,800
Wool, lbs	29,200	42,100	10,400

HAY—North River bale has been plenty and heavy, with a moderate inquiry, closing at $1 20@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 50@$1 75 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather more demand since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted more attention at about former rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand and steady in price.

LUMBER—Has been rather brisker at full rates.

MOLASSES—Has been firm and in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72½c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have attracted rather more attention, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c; Bleached Whale, 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 42½ ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending June 10—The market is without change since our last. There are no sales of Sperm in this market. In New-York we learn of a sale of 150 bbls. on private terms. In Whale, the sales embrace about 700 bbls., including Northern, South Sea, &c., for manufacturing, all at prices not made public.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 10, '67	13,886	57,568	677,700
Same time last year	12,218	46,588	592,750
Exports for the week ending June 10, 1867		227	
Previously	11,636	9,767	274,400
From Jan 1. to date	11,636	9,994	274,400
Same time last year	1,874	348	336,100

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in fair supply and limited request at 15c.@16c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal*, June 10, says: "The market for gray goods shows little more firmness, and some advance in price has been established. A few small sales of 64 square for immediate delivery are reported at 9½c., and from this to 9⅝c. is said to be the present asking rates for standing quality."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active to-day, but quite irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,450 bbls., in lots, at $21 85@$22 15 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 90 cash, and $22 regular way; $21 50@$21 75 for one-year-old Mess, $18 75@$19 for Prime, $21 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 8½c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, ℘ lb., the latter rate for fancy small Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 12⅜c.@12½c. for Short Clear, 11⅝c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, 11¼c. for long Rib, 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb.; sales, 285 boxes. Lard continues heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c., ℘ lb. Beef is in light supply and slack demand at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 210 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams have been partially neglected at $39@$40 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 115 bbls. Butter is dull and heavy at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@20c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues quite dull at 8c.@16½c. ℘ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb	18	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb	20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb	20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb	17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb	18	@20
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb	18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb	18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb	14	@17
Grease Butter, ℘ lb	10	@12½

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	15½	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	12	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8	@10

RICE—Has been in fair demand and firm, as previously quoted.

SKINS—Have been quiet and depressed in price.

SOAP—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at steady prices, including Castile at 17⅜c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family 10½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been quite dull and heavy in price.

SUGARS—Have been in rather better request at about steady rates; sales since our last 825 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., and 64 boxes Havana, part at 10⅜c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 12⅝c.@15⅝c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 85,000 lbs., at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 225,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 68,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been very quiet, though prices have not varied materially.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Peas at 3d., in bulk, ℘ bushel; 14,000 bushels Corn on p. t.; 170 bales Cotton on p. t., and 175 hhds. Tobacco at 10s. For Cork and orders, two barks, with 3,100 and 2,200 quarters Corn, respectively, at 5s. ℘ quarter.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 11.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

21 lots and gores on 1st-av., 124th and 125th-sts., and water right on Harlem River	$37,000

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

Brooklyn Property.

5 lots on south side Hewes-st., near Lee-av., each 22.3x100	$1,000
1 lot on corner adjoining, do. on corner, and 2 lots on Penn-st., being on the corner in rear of above, and other adjoining, each	1,000
2 lots on Hooper-st., 201 feet from Bedford-av., and 2 on Hewes-st., front of above, each 22.3x100, each	900
3 lots on Hewes-st., adjoining above, and 3 lots on Hooper-st., in rear, same size, each	850
2 lots on Hewes-st., north side, 167 feet 4 inches east of Lee-av., each 22.4x100, each	1,000
2 lots adjoining above, same size, each	950
3-story brick house and lot No. 145 Broadway, 20.10 x36x91	5,150
1 lot, 20x100, corner Nostrand and Hopkins-st.	500
1 lot, same size, adjoining	390
1 lot, same size, adjoining	345
2 lots, same size, adjoining, each	325
5 lots, each 20x100, Hopkins-st., 100 feet east of Nostrand-av., each	330
5 lots, same size, Ellery-st., rear of above, each	250
5 lots, each 20x100, north side Ellery-st., 350 feet from Nostrand-av., each	235
3 lots, each 25x95.5, north side Ellery-st., 500 feet from Nostrand-av., each	245

DRY GOODS.

SCARFS, TIES

AND

CRAVATS.

IN NEW AND

FASHIONABLE FABRIC,

FROM THE LEADING

MAGAZINS DU MODE

OF

LONDON AND PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment

ever offered in the

UNITED STATES,

AT

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR

AND

HOSIERY,

LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS.

in

REAL BALBRIGGAN

and

LISLE THREAD.

In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the

FASHIONABLE

and

FASTIDIOUS,

At

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have just received their Spring importations of

PRINTED LINENS

AND

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.

THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

NO. 748 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPENING.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,

LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIALTY.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

REAL LACE AND

LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.

STAND FROM UNDER,

for we must have some failures soon.

MOST MERCHANTS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

Their stores are full of old goods bought at war prices, and they see their customers, instead of buying their dear goods, all flocking to

FOSTER BROTHERS,

where they find the same goods at half the prices they charge.

AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.

AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS,

EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.

AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.

AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.

AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.

AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.

We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for

"CASH DOWN."

Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

Are now offering a choice and elegant stock of

SILK SACQUES,

BASQUES AND CIRCULARS OF SPLENDID DESIGN,

At astonishing low prices. In fact we are selling our Cloaks for less than ladies can purchase the materials.

Also, a magnificent stock of

LLAMA LACE POINTS,

SACQUES AND ROTONDS.

Also,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF REAL THREAD.

LAKE & McCREERY,

No. 471 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.

No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.

We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Ruffings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

Will open their NEW STORE

WEDNESDAY, June 12,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CURTAIN GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

And WINDOW SHADES.

Their assortment of goods will be complete and unsurpassed in variety, having been IMPORTED and MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for their NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

In addition to the above they have opened a department for

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,

embracing the following articles:

IRISH, SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC

SHEETINGS, all widths;

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,

All sizes and qualities;

8-4 and 10-4 BARNESLY TABLE LINEN, DAMASK NAPKINS and DOYLIES, all sizes; PILLOW-CASE LINENS, all widths; DAMASK HUCKABUCK DIAPER and TURKISH BATH TOWELS, all sizes; WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS, all sizes.

B. L. S. & SONS desire particularly to call attention to this branch of their business, as their stock will comprise every grade and quality of goods from the cheapest to the HEAVIEST and FINEST MANUFACTURED.

All goods offered at POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 657 and 659 BROADWAY,

Opposite Bond-st.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT

SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.

THE "QUEEN" at $20.

THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.

THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.

LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100.

No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,

8th-st., one door from Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CASHMERES AND LACES,

COMPAGNIE DES INDES,

80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.

ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.

300 FRENCH CAMBRIC ROBES, HANDSOMEST STYLES and quality ever imported, $6 50 per robe, JUST HALF-PRICE, call and see them.

W. JACKSON, Importer,

No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)

NOW OPEN,

Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, RIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready-made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES. EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

BATHING, BOATING

AND

BASE BALL SUITS

OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS

on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose

AT

UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

is now offered for sale

AT RETAIL,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS ....$3 00 to $20

PANTS ....$2 00 to $10

VESTS ....$1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.

RAVEN & BACON, MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANO-FORTES,

WITH THEIR

PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.

Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

JARDINE & SON HAVE REMOVED their Church Organ Manufactory to 39th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Superior organs and pianos always for sale.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. New and second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—ELEVEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, OF BIRMINGHAM, is requested to return home immediately

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Lucille Western as Leah.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS. Extravaganza of FAUST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, EUSTACHE, COUSIN SNIDER, and VETERAN OF MOHIRTZ.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, THE STRANGER. EVENING at 8, THE ROBBER JUDGE; or, THE THIEVES OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dates are to last evening. All the Fenian prisoners convicted of high treason have been transferred to England and placed in prison.

The Sublime Porte has issued a firman making Egypt a separate sovereignty.

The Czar of Russia left Paris yesterday for Germany.

The King of Hungary has distributed vast sums of money among the poor, and richly endowed the various benevolent institutions of Pesth.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met at Albany yesterday morning. The Committee on Rules made a report recommending for the government of the Convention substantially the rules adopted by the Assembly. On motion the consideration of the report was postponed until to-day. The Committee of Sixteen reported a plan for proceeding to revise the Constitution, which report provides for the appointment of nineteen Standing Committees. Several motions relative to the industrial interests and the right of suffrage were made and laid on the table. Mr. Greeley called up his resolution asking information relative to the canals, which, after having been variously amended, was passed. An amendment to the preamble to the Constitution recognizing Almighty God as the source of all power in civil government, was offered and laid on the table. The report on rules was ordered to be printed, after which the Convention adjourned until this morning.

From our correspondent at Panama we have intelligence regarding the revolution in the United States of Colombia. Mosquera dissolved Congress on the 29th of April, and called on the States to elect a new one. The States of Antioquia and Magdalena had declared war on the General Government, and citizens were called upon to take up arms. It was reported that three other States had repudiated Mosquera's Government. Santa Martha being in the hands of the rebels, was blockaded by Gen. Lopez. Panama has taken sides against Mosquera, and in order to prepare for war, the Governor had levied an additional tax of 50 per cent. on the foreign merchants. He has also given notice that he should forcibly oppose the sending of troops by the General Government to the Isthmus. The foreign Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall have protested against the additional tax.

Our correspondent writing from Panama furnishes important news from Peru. An organized military force, under Gen. Castilla, is in the field against Prado. Gen. Castilla, who, with others, was expelled from Lima some time ago, and took refuge in Chili, had embarked with his companions on board the Limena, and arrived at Mejillones, where a small force was expecting him. He took by forse from the steamer fifty cases of American rifles, which were en route to Panama. After securing these arms he had embarked on the Ecuador, and sailed in the direction of Iquique, where a larger force was awaiting his arrival. It is reported that Castilla has plenty of money, and will be able to make a formidable stand against the Government.

The trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of President Lincoln was resumed at Washington yesterday morning. Argument was heard on the pending motion, made by the prosecution, to quash the jury panel, on the ground that the jury had not been selected according to law. Messrs. Merrick, Pierrepont and Bradley spoke to the motion, pro and con, after which Judge Fisher said he would give his decision this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

LOCAL.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, a decision has been rendered in favor of the City in the action entitled The People of the State of New-York and John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New-York, &c., vs. Thomas C. Acton and others, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police. The Court which heard the argument was composed of Leonard, Presiding Judge, and James C. Smith and Ingraham, J. J. Opinions have been given by the two Judges last named. An appeal has already been taken to the Court of Appeals, and the intention is that it shall be argued at the present June Term, which commenced yesterday at Albany.

The trial of an action entitled Matthew A. Crooker, administrator of Sheldon S. Crooker, deceased, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, was commenced yesterday in the Circuit, Part I., before Judge Peckham and a jury. The plaintiff was the father of Sheldon S., who was killed by reason of a collision, which took place a short distance this side of Jamaica, in the month of August, 1865, and he brings this action to recover the sum of $5,000, in pursuance of the statute, in such cases provided. The trial will be resumed this morning.

The second anniversary of the St. Barnabas Mission House was celebrated last evening at the chapel, No. 306 Mulberry-street. Rev. Messrs. McPeters, Appleton and Hilliard officiated. The audience was large and the services interesting.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, five cases were disposed of by Recorder Hackett. Two prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, two were remanded for sentence, one was acquitted and one discharged under suspended sentence. Among others convicted was the notorious Esmond Yates, an ex-policeman, who was charged with burglary. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Alfred M. King and Mattie R. King, his reputed wife, at their late residence, No. 30 East Nineteenth-street. The evidence showed that King had been living a fast life, had spent all his money, and had become very despondent. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide in the case of King and that his reputed wife came to her death at his hands.

The jury in the case of Wm. D. Robinson vs. The International Life Assurance Society of London, rendered a verdict yesterday for the plaintiff for $13,373 26. The Court, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, granted an allowance of $500. The defendants have signified their intention to take the case to the General Term on the questions of law raised at the trial.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the turpentine works of Mr. Blossman Haynes, South Brooklyn, caused by the explosion of a boiler. The flames spread to an adjoining building, occupied by Leavitt & Smith, whose loss will amount to $25,000. Mr. Haynes loses about $10,000 on stock.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge Ingraham presiding, in the action entitled Abram Q. Smith vs. Hannah Smith. In the case of Augusta F. Bull vs. Henry Bull, a counsel fee of $50, and $5 per week alimony was allowed.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution in favor of paying counsel fees and other expenses incurred in settling the claims of various banks and insurance companies for return of taxes collected in error—said expenses amounting to $55,380—was referred to a Committee.

The Board of Councilmen were to have met at noon yesterday, but a quorum was not present.

The Board of Audit hold their second session at noon to-day.

During the month of May 36,059 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden.

Breadstuffs were in moderate request yesterday. Flour was rather firmer early in the day, but heavy at the close. Wheat, Corn, Oats and Rye were much cheaper. Provisions have been rather more freely dealt in. Pork was irregular, Lard heavy, Tallow firm. Cotton was depressed and declining. Groceries were steady. The Freight engagements were limited.

A New Political Party.

Senator Wade's speech in Kansas, of which we have a brief notice by telegraph, makes it clear that we are to have a political party based on the broadest and plainest doctrines of agrarianism. A war on property is to succeed the war on Slavery.

Confiscation is the first plank in the new platform. Gen. Butler declares that "some plan must be devised by which the lands of the South may be divided among those who shall occupy and till them." That plan is confiscation,—ostensibly in punishment for rebellion, but really to take the lands of the South away from their white owners and give them to the negroes. Gen. Butler declares it to be a "self-evident truth" that "where the land is held in large tracts by the employer, to be tilled by the employed, there can be no just and true field for the exercise of republican statesmanship." This is certainly a new view of the subject. In order to secure a "just and true field" for the ingenuity and ambition of men in public life, we must have a new distribution of property in the Southern States.

This is for the South, and its object is to secure the negro vote. But it does not go far enough. It covers only part of the ground and leaves the political future open to too many contingencies. So Senator Wade visits Kansas and proclaims there the new political gospel.

Besides confiscation in the South, we must insist upon a new distribution not only of lands, but of all property, everywhere. "Congress," said Mr. Wade, "which has done so much for the slave, cannot quietly regard the *terrible distinction which exists between the laborer and the employer*. Property is not fairly divided, and a *more equal distribution must be wrought out.*" These evils are more seriously felt, he said, at the East than at the West. It is fair to infer, therefore, that the remedy, whatever it may be, is to be applied here first.

This looks a little as if we were getting back to the old days when "vote yourself a farm" was the war-cry of a political party. But the most curious feature of Mr. Wade's proposition is that he insists upon female suffrage as the means to bring about the other reforms which he seeks. He evidently expects that women are sure to be Democrats, Radicals, agrarians in their politics. This shows how little he knows about them. Women are naturally and inevitably aristocrats; and whenever they get the right to vote and to hold office, (and if they have one they must have the other also,) we shall stand a very good chance of having our democratic institutions overthrown and an unadulterated aristocracy established in its place.

There is not the slightest chance that Gen. Butler, Thad. Stevens, Wendell Phillips and Mr. Wade will succeed in, what is evidently their leading purpose, fastening their doctrines of confiscation, spoliation and redistribution of property, upon the Republican Party. But they will be very likely to organize a new party based upon these purposes and principles.

The Protective Theory.

The doctrine of protection to domestic industry has attained its highest development in the proceedings of a Republican County Convention in Pittsburgh, which has insisted that the exclusion of foreign manufactures shall be followed by the exclusion of foreign laborers.

Logically, perhaps, the demand is a proper sequence of the prohibitory principle, as applied to the tariff. If it is right to keep out of the country the products of foreign labor, because, being cheaper, American labor cannot compete with them without loss and degradation, it would be equally right to keep out foreign labor itself.

But what would then become of the manuturing interest, to which imported labor is a necessity, or of the manifold advantages which flow from immigrant industry? Exclude foreign workers, and many branches of maufacture would be brought to a stand-still. In the bare proposition the manufacturers may see one of the difficulties which their prohibitory doctrine is calculated to produce. They call for protection for the sake of higher profits, and their workmen call for protection with a view to higher wages. One is as rational and just as the other, but they happen not to harmonize in their bearing upon the high tariff policy of Congress.

The case has a parallel in the wool trade. The woolen manufacturers agitated for heavy duties and got them. The wool-growers in their turn agitated for protection and obtained it. Protection in the latter instance, however, more than neutralized the advantage previously gained by the manufacturers, who would have been better off with lower duties, and raw material imported free. The Pennsylvania iron people may usefully note the fact before their workmen push their claim to protection much further.

Harvest Prospects—More Cheering Accounts.

Nine-tenths of all the reports received at the Agricultural Department during the past month agree as to the favorable prospects for the coming harvest. Never, according to the Commissioner's summing up, has there been so general an expression of encouragement. From the West and the South the returns are especially promising—with the exception of an occasional district in the higher latitudes, where the Winter wheat was exposed to the sharp and biting frosts of February and March. Many of the correspondents of the Department promise a wheat crop double that of last year.

If there is any reliance to be placed upon these reports—and they are certainly borne out by the accounts that come to us through our exchanges—it can hardly be possible for the grain speculators to keep prices from tumbling fast and heavily. They have been feeling the downward pressure more or less for the last ten days. But at the opening of the market this week there was a strong effort to get the figures up to the standard of the cold Spring months—the northeasterly storms of Saturday and Sunday being favorable to combinations against the consumer. Purchasers, moreover, have been holding back since the recent fall in prices began, and their being obliged again to come into market to supply the demands for actual consumption, has temporarily inspired holders with the notion of an advance. This was felt both on Monday and yesterday; and it need not be wondered at if the same state of things continues for a few days or perhaps weeks longer. All depends, or pretty nearly depends, on the sunshine we get for the next fifteen days. Consumers may in a measure regulate their purchases by that weather-gauge. There is no dispute whatever as to the large breadth of ground sown, especially in the South and Southwest. There can hardly be a reasonable doubt that south of the Ohio and the Potomac the danger of a failure either as to wheat or corn is past. But the full assurance of abundance is yet wanting.

How little the price of gold has had to do with the high quotations for breadstuffs during the past year may be readily seen by turning back to market reports of dates preceding the war and comparing them with the figures when the war was at its height, and gold had appreciated 50 and 100 per cent. For the six years, from 1856 to 1861 inclusive, when our paper currency was at par, the average price of flour at this season of the year was $5 33. During the two first years of the war the average was scarcely greater—only $5 50, although in May, 1863, gold had risen to 150. In May, 1864, the quotation for flour was about $7 10; but gold had then run up above 200, and in July was quoted as high as 280. Thus with the one-dollar greenback rated at little more than 40 cents in coin, we were actually paying $3 50 *less* per barrel for flour than we have been paying for common kinds during this Spring, with gold at 136.

The greater part of this vast difference is, of course, only referable to the deficiency of last year's harvest and to the lateness of the present Spring, at once delaying the opening of navigation, and throwing doubt for the time upon the harvest prospects in most of the Middle and Northern States. So much of the rise as is not traceable to either of these causes, is due to the combinations existing among dealers, and to the holding back of many of the wealthier class of farmers in expectation of famine prices before midsummer. Some of the latter have already got bitten far worse than they bargained for.

In view of all the reports now before the country, official and unofficial, it does appear to be safe enough for consumers to lay in no more than they actually need for immediate use. The weather must become suddenly and alarmingly bad—much worse than we have had it—if the growing crop does not far exceed in quantity and quality that of 1866.

The Albany Murder.

It is still deemed worth while to keep on our statute books a law against murder; and in some quarters it is thought that its enforcement would contribute to the security of life and the general good order of society. It is sometimes more or less difficult to prove that a murder has been committed:—but when a man walks deliberately up to another, draws a pistol and shoots him through the head, it would seem quite natural for the lookers-on to conclude that he had murdered him.

This is precisely what Cole did to Hiscock in the office of Stanwix Hall in Albany, a few days since. A number of persons witnessed the operation. Cole himself avowed it, acknowledged that he had armed himself, and did not pretend that he had given his victim the slightest chance for explanations, denials, or self-defence. He killed him as distinctly and deliberately as it is possible for one man to kill another.

The Press generally, in mentioning the affair, has styled it a murder, and has treated it as such; and for this it is somewhat sharply taken to task by the *Tribune*, both editorially and in its Albany correspondence. "The guilt or innocence of the *unfortunate* man," says the *Tribune*, "is not a fit matter at present for discussion in the public journals." "We protest against the *manufacture* of a public sentiment *hostile* to the accused." "Our duty is to await the decision of the Court." If the Press has no right to an opinion of its own on what occurs in public, or no right to express that opinion until a Court of law decides the case, then the *Tribune* as well as other newspapers have hitherto been sadly mistaken. We do not see how it is possible to avoid both forming and expressing an opinion upon facts open, notorious and not denied, as is the case here. That Cole was guilty of murder no man who accepts the common definition of the word can for an instant doubt. If his act was not murder, then it is impossible for murder to be committed. It had every element which the law makes essential to that particular crime; and it was the duty of the Press, if it has any duty at all in such cases, to give the crime its proper name.

The *Tribune* urges that the killing of Hiscock may have had "palliation" if not "justification," and insists that the Press should await the trial to see whether it had or not, before it styles it murder. It will be quite time enough to acquit Cole of murder, on the strength of these palliations, when they are properly presented for consideration. In the eye of the law he is innocent—not only of murder but of any other offence,—just as innocent as any other man, because he has not been *proved* guilty. But it is not so in the eye of the Press or of the Public. Both know facts which have not been proved in Court, and both may form and express an opinion upon those facts. The Press, indeed, is bound to do so, if it is bound to express opinions at all.

It is true, of course, that motives may be shown for the murder which will render it less cold-blooded and atrocious than it now seems to have been. But all murders have motives, and it is this fact which makes it necessary to punish them. But all the motives alleged in palliation of Cole's crime are mere matters of rumor. No one knows anything about their existence,—the Press, certainly, has no definite knowledge of them. The *Tribune's* correspondent thus states them,—and the whole case, in Cole's vindication:

> "Gen. Cole has always maintained a very high character for honor and integrity. He enlisted as a private early in the war, but was soon mustered in the service of the United States as a Captain. During the vicissitudes of five years he rose to the position of Major-General, his promotion each time coming unexpectedly and entirely without solicitation on his part. He was mustered out of service while on the Rio Grande, under Sheridan. When Gen. Cole went into the army he left a lucrative business, which, in his absence, was completely broken up. On his return he found his wife in a state of melancholy, amounting at times to paroxysms of despair, and her affections apparently alienated from him. He cherished his wife with the devotion of a true man, and sought to arouse her from her state of despondency. Not a shadow of suspicion crossed his mind in regard to her integrity. All at once the damning revelation was made, and this loyal, chivalric man found that the wife of his bosom had been untrue to him, and that her betrayer was his intimate friend. He knew that his wife was innocent of all original intent to betray him, and that though culpably weak she had been shamelessly betrayed. His brain was on fire. The revelation was made on Sunday morning, and from that time to the Tuesday night when the catastrophe occurred, food scarcely passed his lips, and no wink of sleep visited his eyelids. Yielding to the prayers of his wife and the entreaties of his friends, he solemnly promised not to take the life of the betrayer. He felt cool and collected, and he sought the destroyer of his happiness to denounce and to warn. But at the sight of the treacherous friend the dreadful agony of the past three days rushed upon him with ten-fold force, his will was weakened by loss of sleep and want of food, and the impulse proving irresistible, the fatal shot was fired."

We have not the slightest wish to question the truth of any item in this plea for the murder of Hiscock. Admit everything here alleged to be true, and there are questions of very grave importance to be answered—not only by the jury, but by the Press and the public at large. If the facts as here stated shall be proved, it will still remain to be considered whether they justify deliberate and cold-blooded homicide. But there are many things here assumed to be true, of which not the slightest shadow of proof has yet been offered in any quarter. How did he know that his wife was "innocent of all intent to betray him?" Why did he arm himself with a revolver while seeking the destroyer of his happiness, if his intent was only to "denounce and warn?"

But we do not mean to argue the case. We only protest against the *Tribune's* attempt to "manufacture a public sentiment" hostile to the only party to this tragedy whose voice has been silenced forever, and in favor of the man who, according to his own statement, after three days' reflection, deliberately shot and killed him. If the Press cannot call that act murder, and if the public cannot so regard it, until it is proved to have been something less, then the definitions of crime and the duties of the Press sadly need revision.

The Small Farm Question.

We have often criticised on general grounds the repulsive scheme of spoliation of lands which Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Ashley, and politicians of that school are forever parading before the eyes of the people. But, beyond questions of policy, there is a question of productiveness here to be considered—a question not of the interests of the South, but of those of the Union. To so thoroughly revolutionize for political ends the fixed agricultural system of any country is perilous to its economy. Let us cast out of the question all considerations of losing the skill and experience of the planters whom it is proposed to impoverish, and the substitution of the ignorance and inexperience of the freedmen; though these points are worth thinking about, still the fact remains that the lands are to be so cut up into small parcels that not only will there be greater expense in cultivation, but the chance is that many of them will not be cultivated at all.

The present tendency of modern agriculture, all over Christendom, is to the aggregation, not the division of farming lands. Take, for example, England or Scotland. Forty years ago such a farm of forty acres as is now proposed by "reformers" for the freedmen, would have been thought, in those countries, a great affair; but now, when we speak of great farms, something very much larger is meant. The truth is, that land is gathering to land for farming purposes the world over; in the history of our own great grain-producing valleys, on either flank of the Mississippi, the fact is evident.

The reason of this tendency is to be found chiefly in the mechanical means now resorted to for agriculture. The inventions of the last half century have made farming an entirely different thing from what it was to our ancestors, even though the sun shines and the rains fall as in the beginning. It is found that large farms can be worked with more profit than small ones, and the products of the earth are collected on a grander scale than of yore. Confiscation, at best, is anarchy for the South; but for us, too, it is a scheme to reverse the tendency of modern agriculture, which is for cultivating large crops on large areas, rather than to waste labor by division among many proprietors.

MINOR TOPICS.

So long has a political atmosphere invested what was once the "Mexican Empire," that most of our people have forgotten the details of the purely financial difficulties from which that imperial scheme took rise. Yet, now that the Republic is restored, these very questions will come up again for settlement. The foundation of the French intervention was a series of bonds issued by the Republic to private citizens of England, France and Spain, (and three-fourths of them, in value, to England,) for payment of loans made to a former Government. These bonds, though private, were arranged through a diplomatic convention, and would be liquidated by the setting apart of a fixed per centage of duties. In July, 1861, Manuel M'a de Zamacona, (whose name has been invariably maltreated in our papers,) who was then Minister of Foreign Relations, and figured extensively in politics, suddenly announced that the Republic would refuse to pay any previous governmental debts of any kind for two years to come. The French Minister instantly sent in, in response, an ultimatum to have this official announcement annuled within twenty-four hours. The English Minister gave forty-eight hours for the annulling; there was no Spanish Minister in the City of Mexico at that time. The decree had, indeed, taken everybody by surprise, but its recall was refused. The various signs of the three foreign Legations were then taken down, intercourse was suspended and the response of their Governments awaited. This response came in the shape of the famous Tripartite Convention signed in London, Sept. 30, 1861. Such was the origin of the difficulty; how, afterward, there was a rupture between France, England and Spain on the question, and how the former invaded Mexico alone, we need not recall. The tables are turned again, and the question reverts to where it was in 1861.

The contest between Gen. Sheridan and ex-Governor Wells, is a fertile source of fun to several of the New-Orleans newspapers. The charges and counter-charges, the fierce invective of the General, the spice and sarcasm of the ex-Governor, are not unfairly turned to account by writers who have no special liking for either. The prevailing judgment evidently is, that the removal of Wells is an act which places the city and the State under lasting obligations to Sheridan. The legal right of the proceeding is not discussed, since any appeal predicated on that aspect of the question, is estopped by Well's own doings, and the approval he is known to have given to the deposing power, when exercised in a manner favorable to his ends. The moral fitness of the removal, and the benefit it confers on the community, are points on which local opinion seems nearly unanimous. Of Mr. Flanders, the new Governor, report also speaks favorably. Indeed, the unvarying excellence of his appointments, in respect of character and capacity, is a fact that tells greatly in Sheridan's favor.

We have already on many occasions called attention to the serious evils resulting from the non-attendance of jurors who are summoned to the various Courts of this City, and to the inconvenience and delay consequent thereupon in the administration of justice. It rarely happens that the Courts find enough jurors present on the first two or three days of a term, to go on with a trial, and even when the requisite number are secured, they are generally an inferior class of men—the more intelligent classes usually managing to get excused, or, failing in that, preferring to pay a nominal fine rather than serve. The Courts, the members of the Bar, the public, (the litigant portion at least,) have suffered from this evil for years, and at last it seems an effort is to be made to remedy it. Judge Brady, in the Court of Common Pleas, in whose Court only seven jurors were in attendance yesterday, alluded to the subject, and informed the Bar that he had had an interview with the Commissioner of Jurors, who had promised that matters should be different at the opening of the Fall terms of the Courts. The Judge said he expected to have the merchants of New-York as jurors, and he was determined next Autumn to go on with the business of his Court. He would, if necessary, send the Sheriff to summarily arrest delinquents.

The Paid Fire Department of New-York, which is, perhaps, a little slowly working toward regular and systematic efficiency, owes its existence not to the incapacity, but to the excess of exuberant vigor and undisciplined force of the old volunteer system, whose irrepressible engine companies, not content with putting out a fire, always wanted to work off their extra steam by extinguishing each other. In London, on the other hand, the parish engines, worked by the beadles and the charity boys, were the ancient means of fighting conflagrations, and it has been to the self-preserving instincts of the insurance companies that the great city owes its present effective system. Some time ago a document prepared for the information of the Home Office, estimated the value of property insured in the London companies at £3,000,000,000—five times the amount of our national debt, and the amount of consumable and insurable property within six miles of Charing Cross was stated to a Parliamentary Committee to be £900,000,000,000. The insurance companies of London have weighty reasons for their care of the public interest.

We are not yet prepared to accept the proclamation ascribed to Maximilian, and published yesterday as genuine. Its language is not such as he would be likely to use in such a document, though we can understand that its temper and spirit are such as he would be very likely to entertain. In this respect it is quite in keeping with the courage and pride of character which have inspired him through the whole of his disastrous career. It is impossible to question the substantial justice of the reproaches he lavishes upon Napoleon for deserting him in an enterprise into which he had, for his own purposes, induced him to enter; nor is there any reason to doubt the sincerity of his protestation that he has been animated throughout by the hope of doing something for the regeneration of Mexico. The fact that his overthrow was after all due to the most infamous and venal treachery proves at once that he had more strength and support than was generally supposed, and that the Mexican character is less trustworthy and honorable than he had believed it to be.

We are quite sure we need not commend to the careful readers of the Times the series of letters now in course of publication in its columns, giving the incidents and results of a tour of observation through the South. As will be seen, they are not merely the hasty records of the ordinary experiences and reflections of a traveler, but the well-considered judgments of a cultivated and experienced observer, whose opportunities for forming correct opinions are such as few writers for the Press have enjoyed. Probably those who are accustomed to close study of style will not need to be told that the writer is Mr. William Swinton, with whose pen in many of its departments readers of the Times have been familiar for several years. During the war and since its close Mr. Swinton has made the Southern States in all their relations a subject of close and careful study; and while those who may follow his steps during his present extensive tour of thorough personal observation, may not find in his letters material for sweeping partisan conclusions, they will find, we are confident, very great aid in forming just and useful opinions concerning the real interests and prospects of the Southern States.

A fusilade of adverse criticism has been drawn from certain quarters by the action which the New Post-office Commission saw fit to adopt in the matter of procuring plans for the proposed building. Instead of offering prizes for the best designs, it has been urged that the Commission would have done the right thing—the most practicable thing—if they had employed an architect of established reputation to make their drawings and superintend the contemplated work. However this may be, we cannot ignore the fact that the course of the Commissioners has given very great satisfaction to a large body of visitors who have daily thronged the exhibition room, evidently feeling flattered at being consulted on so important a measure. Indeed, as the plan which is to be adopted must meet, not only the present, but also the prospective requirements of this great and growing metropolis, there seems to be real wisdom in submitting the designs of the building to the ordeal of the popular judgment. From the numerous suggestions which have been made, and the opinions which have been offered by the visitors, many hints of practical value have been gathered. The Commission will not be slow to incorporate in their plans any good ideas which may have been thus advanced. The competition of the architects has developed the fact that there is much hitherto unknown architectural talent in this City; and from the number of plans exhibited, there can be no doubt that a selection can be made which will result in an elegant, commodious and conveniently-arranged structure. The public exhibition of the drawings closed yesterday, and the Commission will at once begin their own critical examination, with a view to decide who among the competing architects shall receive the prizes.

We are not at all surprised at the action taken by the Common Council to prevent the Comptroller from selling any more of the real estate belonging to the City. The former sale broke up a very nice arrangement under which City officials have been enjoying the use of this property for years, without paying any rent at all; and we have no doubt that similar action in regard to the residue would break up one of the most formidable of the many schemes by which the City is robbed and City officials are enriched. We have already mentioned that one piece of property at the recent sale brought $24,000; yet for years a City official had held it at a rent of $300 a year, and even *that* he had never paid. The lease had been intentionally so drawn that payment even of that small amount could never be enforced. And this is the case with the great bulk of the property owned by the City. So long as it remains as at present, no revenue will be derived from it, nor can the corrupt ring of officials who now live and grow rich upon it be broken up. If the Comptroller has nerve and independence enough to carry out the reform he has so well begun, he will render a substantial service to the City. The danger is that he will break down before he is half way through.

Jefferson Davis has been making a speech at Niagara to the Canadians, which, though very brief, indicates one or two things clearly enough. He speaks of Canada as being an asylum to himself, which looks as though he did not look upon the United States as any longer his own country; and he expresses the wish that Canada may always "remain a part of the British Empire," which shows that he is opposed to annexation and to Canadian independence. This looks as if he intended to reside hereafter in England. We presume he will make occasional visits to the United States, to look after his trial and save his bondsmen their money.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided to be unconstitutional the law passed by the Legislature last Winter, which transferred to the Metropolitan Police Board the powers and duties heretofore belonging to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York. The case will, of course, be carried without delay to the Court of Appeals; but meantime, as the Common Council, on the passage of the act thus declared to be void, promptly repealed all City ordinances relating to hack licenses, &c., there is absolutely no law to regulate the conduct of hackmen; and citizens who may have occasion to require their services are entirely at the mercy of a class of men whose notions of honesty and fair dealing are, if anything, below the level of their good-nature—a quality which they were never accused of possessing in an excessive degree. The only way in which our citizens can protect themselves against abuse and overcharging on the part of dishonest drivers, is to make a clear bargain always before entering a hack.

Republican Conference at Richmond—Registration.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, June 11.

At the Republican Conference this evening, at the Governor's mansion, a free conference, with forty or fifty gentlemen, was held upon the prospects of the State election, the strength of the Republican Party, the prospect of uniting the two wings, &c. John M. Botts, Mr. Hunnicutt, Judge Underwood and others, took part in the discussions. About a dozen colored persons were present. Among those present from the North were Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Charles W. Storey, H. N. Coleridge, C. W. Slack and R. M. Morse, of the same State; George H. Baker, of Philadelphia; John Jay, J. G. Holbrook, G. F. Noyes, of New-York, and Hon. Charles Gibbons, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Delegates, arrived here this evening.

Gen. Schofield has issued a circular to all the Presidents of the Boards of Registration, urging them to finish their work by the end of July.

Horace W. Hovey, a school teacher of the Freedmen, convicted of whipping a child not belonging to the school, was sentenced to $100 fine and imprisonment for one month. Gen. Schofield has remitted the fine, and the Governor has pardoned him from imprisonment.

The Conference is still in session, with little prospect of agreeing on a common platform. The representatives of the Richmond Convention contend that the action of that body ought to be final.

The California Republican State Convention—Gen. Rosecrans to be the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

San Francisco, Thursday, June 6.

Delegates to the Union State Convention were elected in the city primary elections yesterday favorable to George C. Gorham for Governor. The indications are that he will receive the nomination of that body.

Gen. Rosecrans will probably be the nominee of the Democrats for Governor.

Flour has declined 25c. ℔ 100 lbs. Sales of Extra at $6 50@$6 75, and Superfine at $5 50@$5 75. Wheat—Sales 11 000 sacks of good shipping at $1 75@$1 85. Legal tenders 74c.

San Francisco, Friday, June 7.

Sailed to-day, ship *Marmion*, for New-York.

The United States ship *Jamestown* has arrived from Panama.

Eastern butter is dull at 14c.@25c. ℔ lb. Burlaps are in good demand for all descriptions. Candles are selling at 23c.@23½c. for standard rands. Flour is quiet at reduced quotations in San Francisco. Wheat is dull. Legal-tenders, 74½c.

From the Sandwich Islands—Movements of Queen Emma and the King.

San Francisco, Thursday, June 6.

The bark *Locket* from Liverpool, via Honolulu, has arrived here with advices from the latter port to May 18.

Queen Emma has been visiting her mother at Tahoma.

The *Advertiser* favors a Government subsidy to the San Francisco and coast steamers.

The King had sailed for Molakai and Maui, proposing to be absent several weeks.

The crater of Kilioma continues to shoot forth lava with increased activity, and there are now seven distinct lakes of lava in its vicinity.

The bark *Martha* had arrived at Honolulu with 100 barrels of sperm oil.

The United States steamer *Lackawana* has arrived from the French frigate *Shials* with the wrecked seamen of the ship *Daniel Wood*.

The commercial news is unimportant.

The O'Brien Murder Case—Judgment Affirmed.

Albany, Tuesday, June 11.

In the case of the People vs. Jeremiah O'Brien, who was convicted at the New-York Court of Oyer and Terminer, some months since, of having killed his mistress, Kate Smith, in a house of ill-fame in New-York, and sentenced to be hung, the Court of Appeals have to-day affirmed the judgment, and the day for the execution of the prisoner having passed, the Supreme Court is directed to resentence him.

Death of the Widow of Dr. Hawes, at Hartford.

Hartford, N. H., Tuesday, June 11.

Mrs. Louisa, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Hawes, died this afternoon, at the age of 76 years.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, June 11.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION SOUTH.

Several of the agents sent to the South by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee have returned, and report that the Republicans in all of the Southern States are organizing rapidly, but that there is much dissension in the party, arising out of strife for leadership. In Virginia the policy of confiscation is openly discussed, and finds advocates among the freedmen as well as a few white demagogues, and it will be almost impossible to conciliate them with the equally strong Union Party which accepts the Military Act as a finality of reconstruction. With the party thus divided in that State there can be no doubt but what the elections will be lost to the Republicans. In Georgia the organization of the party is most perfect, but the majority of its members are under the control of extreme confiscation Radicals. They have not yet, however, introduced that idea into any political meetings, and the resolutions thus far adopted by them at their gatherings have embraced nothing more radical than the accepted Congressional policy. Other agents are still traveling through the South, and the Committee is receiving daily communications from them, through which it is kept constantly posted regarding the progress of political affairs and the exact *status* of the party organization. The Committee has ordered 25,000 copies of McPherson's Political Manual for 1867 for general distribution in the South. Thousands upon thousands of documents have already been sent off under the Congressional frank of its members, and a considerable clerical force is engaged in mailing more of them.

MILITARY AUTHORITY TO REMOVE CIVIL OFFICERS.

The first Cabinet meeting since the return of the President from his trip to Raleigh was held to-day, and the question of the authority of military commanders in the South to remove State and municipal officers who, under the Military Act, are provisional officers, was discussed at length. It is understood that Attorney-General Stanbery has not yet completed his supplemental opinion on this subject, but that he holds that District Commanders have no right to remove civil officers without a trial by a military commission, and then only when they have been found guilty of impeding the enforcement of the Reconstruction Act. If this opinion is adopted by the President, Gov. Wells and the city officials of New-Orleans and Mobile will be ordered to be tried. Prominent Southerners here entertain a hope that this view of the matter will be officially promulgated, but express the fear that the President will do nothing in the premises until after the time shall have passed for a July session of Congress.

PUBLIC MONEYS TO PRIVATE CREDIT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular prescribing regulations for the guidance of Collectors, Deputy Collectors, &c., in which he positively orders that no public moneys shall be deposited to the credit of a private account, but that all agents living in a city or town where there is a United States depository shall deposit their receipts therein at the close of each day's business. In cases where there is no Government depository convenient they shall forward funds to the nearest depository. As soon as the amount of $1,000 is accumulated. The distribution or division by financial officers of deposits among depositories not required by the interests of the Government, and at its expense, for the alleged purpose of giving each deposit bank its share, will not be allowed. Deposits to what is known as the "Collector's Account" are prohibited, and this prohibition is extended to all depositories and depository banks in the country. Moneys advanced to disbursing agents must be deposited to their official credit, and drawn up only in that capacity.

CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gen. Schenck, the Chairman, and other members of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee arrived here to-night, and having made arrangements to act in concord with the National Republican Executive Committee, they are preparing to commence their labor of distributing documents in the South, and otherwise preparing for coming campaigns without danger of conflicting with each other. Gov. Marcus Ward, the Chairman of the National Committee, met the Congressional Committee in Philadelphia yesterday, and the conference lasted until a late hour at night.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO BOSTON.

The preparations for the President's trip to Boston have all been made. He will leave Washington on the 21st inst., and his escort will consist of Washington Commandery No. 1 and Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights' Templar.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

A New-York evening paper in its home manufactured Washington telegrams makes the groundless assertion that President Johnson is suffering from Bright's kidney disease. The truth is that since his return from North Carolina his health has been better than for many months.

REMOVAL OF THE MAYOR OF MOBILE.

Gen. Pope, in a recent letter to Gen. Grant on affairs in Mobile, says from what he can learn, he doubts if the "removal of the Mayor and Chief of Police has been most satisfactory to the Union men or to the respectable rebels in Mobile."

WHISKY SEIZED AND CONDEMNED.

The Internal Revenue Department, since the commencement of the vigorous enforcement of the new Whisky Law, now about sixty days, has seized, condemned and forfeited 97,200 gallons of whisky, and has about 250,000 gallons additional under seizure not yet forfeited.

MISSING COUPON BONDS.

The report about missing coupon bonds in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department should not be fully credited until the examination by the Committee now in charge is complete. So far ninety bonds of $1,000 each are known to be missing, but it is not certain that they will not be found. They are supposed to be all ready for issue with the exception of the seals and numbers. The fact of their being gone was made known to the Secretary about three weeks ago, by a clerk in the Printing Bureau who knew the fact, and who felt that it ought not to be longer concealed. Mr. S. M. Clark, the Superintendent of that Bureau, was also cognizant of it, but was not equally prompt in reporting it.

IMPORTATIONS OF LUXURIES.

Last week the importations of jewelry to this country amounted in value to $59,486; fancy goods, $34,306; cigars, $15,666; perfumery, $7,389; toys, $3,943; patent leather, $916; champagne, $1,075; fruits, $66,000 and other articles, making a total of about a quarter of a million of dollars.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

Accounts from Virginia and North Carolina, where the wheat crop is almost ready for harvest, represent it in a very damaged condition, on account of the recent heavy rains, which have produced rust. The corn crop is backward from the same reason, but the tobacco has not been injured. Not as much tobacco was planted as usual this year, owing to the large amount of the article which is now on the market, the most of which has been resurrected this Spring, after lying concealed during and since the war.

COLORED JURORS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Chief-Justice Chase, in ordering the summon of a new panel of Grand and Petit Juries in the United States Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina, assumed the responsibility of annuling a previous panel, for the purpose of placing freedmen on the jury. The Unionists of the State made a formal demand on him to make the change, and as it met with no opposition, even from the Conservative members of the Bar, he did not hesitate to respond favorably.

FAILURE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices from New-Orleans announce the failure of the house of EDOUARD DUPASSIER & Co., of that city and Havre, France. They were extensive commission and shipping merchants.

BILLS OF CREDIT.

Among the questions of interest before the Attorney-General is one arising under the Internal Revenue Act, laying a tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of parties or institutions of all sorts circulating as money, which in this case involves a question whether certificates proposed to be issued by the State of Alabama are bills of credit, and as such prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

PRIZE FIGHT.

The prize fight for the championship of light weights in this country, between BARNEY AARON, of New-York, and SAM. COLLYER, of Baltimore, will assuredly occur, weather and Police permitting, at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, near Aquia Creek, Va. The fancy from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other sections have already commenced to congregate here, and are making extensive preparations to attend. Four steamers have been chartered for the trip, which are expected to start from Washington at 12 o'clock to-morrow night. The stakes are $2,500, and an amphitheatre has been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

NEW-YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Important Reports of Committees—Women's Rights—Convention of 1846.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The Convention appears to be making slow progress, but it is doubtful whether it could move more rapidly with advantage. If any organized body can be excused for exercising the greatest possible deliberation in its proceedings, it is surely a Convention assembled to consider and remedy defects in the organic law of the State.

Two highly important committees were appointed last week and both of them reported this morning. The first report was from the Committee on Rules, who, through their Chairman, Mr. SHERMAN, reported a set of rules framed upon the basis of the present Assembly rules. Mr. SHERMAN, who has been a long time Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives, and has had much experience in other legislative bodies, pronounced the rules of our State Assembly the best in existence.

The Committee on the Order of Business also reported a plan for distributing the various subjects embraced in the Constitution among nineteen standing committees, to whom all projects for amendment are to be referred before action. Both these reports were laid on the table to be printed.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The first gun in the battle that is to be fought here in behalf of the political enfranchisement of women, was fired this morning.—Mr. GRAVES, of Herkimer, having introduced resolutions of inquiry as to the expediency of striking out the word "male" from that part of the Constitution which defines the requirements of voters. This resolution lies on the table till the appointment of the appropriate Committee.

THE CONVENTION OF 1846.

The present Convention has before it the example of its predecessors of 1846, and will be able to avoid some of the mistakes made at that time. In one respect it has a great advantage over that body. The Convention of '46 after its organization sent out its requisitions to the various officials for the statistical information necessary to guide it in its action, and much valuable time was lost in waiting for the replies. By the wise foresight of those who drafted the bill calling for this Convention this demand has been anticipated, and the Convention has before it already most of the statistical information it requires, and will have it all by the time it is in position to use it.

The Plan of Proceedings—Nineteen Standing Committees.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, June 11.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. PECK.

Several delegates who were unable to be present heretofore were sworn in.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Select Committee on Rules, made a report. The rules proposed are substantially those heretofore adopted by the Assembly. The Committee were unanimous in their report, with one exception, and that was with reference to the "previous question," which was included among the rules. The report was read through, when

Mr. DEVELIN moved to lay further consideration of the same upon the table until to-morrow morning. Carried.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee of Sixteen, reported a plan for proceeding to revise the Constitution. The report provides for the appointment of nineteen Standing Committees, as follows:

One—On preamble and bill of rights.

Two—On Legislature, its organization, and the number, appointment, election, tenure of office, and compensation of its members.

Three—On the powers and duties of the Legislature, except as to matters otherwise referred.

Four—On the right of suffrage and the qualifications to hold office.

Five—On the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—their election, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties, except as otherwise referred.

Six—On the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor—their election or appointment, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties.

Seven—On town and county officers, other than judicial—their election or appointment, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties.

Eight—On the judiciary.

Nine—On the finances of the State, the canals, except their care and management, the public debt, revenues, expenditures, and taxation, and restrictions on the powers of the Legislature in respect thereto.

Ten—On the superintendence and management of the canals, and the proper officers to be charged therewith, and the mode of their election or appointment.

Eleven—On cities, their organization, government and powers.

Twelve—On counties, towns and villages; their organization, government and powers.

Thirteen—On currency, banking and insurance.

Fourteen—On corporations other than municipal, banking and insurance.

Fifteen—On State finances.

Sixteen—On the pardoning power.

Seventeen—On the militia and military officers.

Eighteen—On education and the funds relating thereto.

Nineteen—On future amendments and revisions of the State Constitution:

That the Committee on Finance consist of sixteen members; on Cities and on Judiciary, fifteen members; other Committees of eight members each. The Committees to report in writing. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that in addition to the Standing Committees proposed, there be another Committee relating to industrial interests, to whom shall be referred all questions relating to labor. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the clerk of the Court of Appeals report the number of cases appealed and now before that Court. Laid on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved that a Committee of seven be appointed to inquire whether any public offices may be abolished without detriment to the public service. Laid over.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved that an additional Committee of eight be appointed to take into consideration the industrial interests of the State. Laid over.

By Mr. T. W. DWIGHT:

Resolved, That one of the subjects upon which a standing Committee shall be appointed, shall be the creation, superintendence and visitation of charities, both public and private, especially of those which receive pecuniary aid from the State.

Laid on the table.

By Mr. GRAVES:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report to the Convention at as early a day as practicable, whether in their opinion a provision should be incorporated in the Constitution authorizing the women in this State to exercise the elective franchise when they shall ask that right by a majority of all the votes given by citizen females over the age of twenty-one years, at an election called for that purpose, at which the women alone shall have the right to vote.

Laid on the table.

Mr. GREELEY called up the resolutions heretofore offered by him, calling for certain information relative to the canals.

The pending motion was on the amendment offered by ERASTUS BROOKS, that the inquiries be directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, instead of the Comptroller.

Mr. E. BROOKS said all the information called for was in possession of the Auditor, and that the Comptroller would either be compelled to respectfully return the resolutions without an answer, or refer them to the Auditor.

Mr. GREELEY said the Auditor was not an officer elected by the people. The Comptroller was the financial officer recognized by the Constitution, and they preferred that the information desired should come through that source.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS moved further to amend the resolutions, "providing the information called for has not already been furnished for publication in the manual to be supplied to the members of the Convention."

After further debate the question was taken by yeas and nays and carried; 92 to 36.

The question then recurred on the amendment to direct the inquiries to the Auditor.

Mr. S. E. CHURCH moved to amend by directing the inquiries to the Commissioner of the Canal Fund.

Mr. GREELEY accepted the amendment.

The Chair stated that it was on the amendment to the original resolution, and could not be accepted.

The amendment of Mr. CHURCH was then adopted, and the resolution, as amended, passed.

The following was offered by FREEMAN CLARK:

Resolved, That the preamble to the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"We, the people of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, and humbly acknowledging Him as the ultimate source of all authority and powers in civil government, and that States and nations, no less than individuals, are responsible to Him, and subject to His moral laws, in order to secure the blessings of liberty, justice and good government to our ancestors and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

Laid on the table.

The report on rules was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Election for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 11.

Gov. FENTON has issued a proclamation directing an election to be held in the Twenty-Second Senatorial District, on the 25th inst., to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention occasioned by the death of L. HARRIS HISCOCK.

The National Horse Fair at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 11.

The National Horse Fair opened to-day at Trenton. At the grand entries there were about 100 horses, including twenty-three double teams. Among the thoroughbreds were *Slasher* and *Young Eclipse*, both entered by Mr. MILLIARD, of Bordentown. The trotting to-day was very fine. Among the three-year olds, WM. B. SMITH's stallion, of Hartford, beat all competitors; time, 3:17. There were several other very fine trots. To-morrow, however, we shall have a five-mile dash, with several entries from New-York, Philadelphia, Paterson, &c. For a trial of double teams there are entries from several parts of the country, also trials of horses that have not beaten 2:32.

In running horses there are ten entries from New-York, Providence and Hartford.

For special premiums the celebrated mare *Fearless* has been entered by J. DAGBOY, of New-York.

There are twenty horses entered in the three-minute class.

The Senatorial Excursion Party.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, June 11.

Senator WADE's excursion party remained here to-day and partook of a banquet. The brass band from Fort Leavenworth joined the party. Senators POMEROY and ROSS and Hon. SIDNEY CLARK accompanied the party, which was joined yesterday by Gen. PALMER, the Treasurer, and several officers of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, and their ladies. All left at 3 P. M. for Junction City.

MANHATTAN CITY, KANSAS, 120 MILES WEST OF KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, June 11.

Senator WADE's party arrived here to-night and were received at the railroad depot by Lieut.-Gov. GREEN, who, in a brief speech, highly complimentary to Mr. WADE, extended the hospitalities of the city to the excursionists. They voted unanimously to spend the night here that they might see the city and the rest of this wonderful fertile country by daylight. The water in the Kaw river is falling rapidly.

Affairs in the Indian Country—No Prospect of Peace.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Tuesday, June 11.

Gen. BUFORD is here, *en route* to Washington, to represent to the Government that there is no hope for peace from the Ogallallah Sioux.

Gen. J. E. SMITH is *en route* to Fort Phil. Kearney with several hundred recruits. Gen. SMITH has been selected by Gen. GRANT to command the Mountain District, which includes the whole Powder River country. Large trains are being escorted to Fort Phil. Kearny by his troops and six companies of the Fourth Infantry.

Gov. HUNT, of Colorado, is raising volunteers by permission of Gen. SHERMAN.

Gen. AUGUR is on the march.

About twenty men have been killed by Indians during the past week, and about two hundred head of stock stolen. Some days the Indians attack simultaneously half a dozen ranches.

Destructive Fire in Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, June 11—Midnight.

A destructive fire broke out at 10 o'clock this evening in the stables of the Howard Hotel, burning the hotel and outhouses, the carriage factory of G. H. BOSTWICK & Co., and the stables of W. H. CANE, G. M. PATTERSON and N. PARKER. The total loss is estimated at $30,000. D. C. PARKER, proprietor of the Howard Hotel, loses $20,000, which is insured as follows: North American, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Metropolitan, of New-York, $2,600; North American, of New-York, $2,600, and the Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,600. The other insurances are not known. The wind was blowing strongly at the time, and the flames were only subdued by the most untiring efforts of the firemen and citizens. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Fire near Hartford—Insurance of the Carpet Company.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, May 11.

The following is a complete list of the insurances on the property of the Hartford Carpet Company destroyed at Tariffville yesterday:

Ætna, of Hartford	$52,250
Connecticut, of Hartford	37,250
Home, of New-York	32,250
International of New-York	37,250
Putnam, of Hartford	25,000
Security, of New-York	10,000
Manufacturers' Mutual, of Boston	40,000
Manufacturers' of Worcester	20,000
Manufacturers' of Providence	20,000
State Mutual, of Providence	20,000
F.remen's Mutual, of Providence	30,000
Total	$334,000

The Connecticut of this city, has half its loss insured in the Lorillard of New-York.

Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 11.

The Democratic State Judical Convention met to-day at Harrisburgh. E. BOYLE, of Fayette County, was elected permanent Chairman. GEORGE W. SHARSWOOD was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Racing at Mystic Park, Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11.

There was a race for $7,500 at the Mystic Park, to-day, between *Blackstone Belle*, to harness, and *John Steward*, to saddle, three miles and repeat, which was won by *Belle* in 7:58½ and 7:56.

A Speech by Jefferson Davis.

The only speech JEFFERSON DAVIS has yet made in Canada was delivered in Niagara during his visit to that place—when he was serenaded by the band of the town and a large number of the townspeople. They were invited into Mr. MASON's house, where Mr. DAVIS was staying, and introduced to that gentleman, who expressed his thanks in the following brief speech:

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for the honor you have this evening shown to me; it shows that true British manhood to which misfortune is always a true claim. May peace and prosperity be forever the blessing of Canada, for she has been the asylum for many of my friends, as she is now an asylum to myself. I hope that Canada may forever remain a part of the British Empire, and may God bless you all, and the British flag never cease to wave over you."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.—At an early hour yesterday morning the premises of Messrs. J. M. OPPENHEIM & Co., wholesale dealers and importers of furs, who occupy the basement and first floor of No. 41 Broadway, were discovered to have been entered by burglars. The premises run through from Broadway to Trinity-place, and it is supposed that the thieves, or one of them, concealed themselves in the building during Monday, as no traces of violent entrance are visible. After the burglars had commenced operations they removed five large casks of undressed otter skins, valued at $15,000, and in doing so, they must have had two trucks, as the casks are very heavy and unwieldy. What makes this burglary remarkable is that neither of the two officers patrolling in the vicinity, saw anything wrong or suspicious, neither did the private watchman who is employed to patrol the block. Detective ELDER was summoned by the firm, and he is engaged in working up the case. The firm have offered a reward for the recovery of the goods.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS.—The season of strawberry festivals is again at hand, and Sunday-school and church people everywhere are preparing for such entertainments. This evening and to-morrow evening the Sabbath-schools of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, Nos. 244 and 246 East Fifty-second-street, and the Oliver-street Baptist Church, corner Henry-street, are to hold festivals, at which plenty of good things will doubtless be offered to patrons.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Tilghman and Col. Hambleton, Maryland; Capt. Turnbull, of the British Army, and Gen. E. Upton, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. Dart, Buffalo; Col. Boeck and Lieut. Mullertz, of the Danish Army, are at the Astor House. Hon. H. M. Drane, Wilmington; Hon. J. B. Ross, Macon; Hon. D. Kaine and Hon. W. W. Woodward, Pennsylvania; Gen. Baxter, of Vermont, and Col. Orr, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. T. A. Doyle, Providence, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. Alexander, U. S. A.; Capt. Yates, U. S. N., and J. Rogers, Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

KING'S FAREWELL LETTER FOUND.—Coroner WILDEY, late yesterday afternoon, examined the clothing of ALFRED B. KING, who was the principal actor in the tragedy in East Nineteenth-street. The Coroner found the following letter in the breast pocket of the deceased's coat. It explains his motive for the commission of the double crime:

SHERMAN HOUSE, No. 413 BROOME-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1867.

God will forgive me for this deed. I had tried every means in my power to get employment or business in order to take care of the girl I love. All, all in vain. I have been fast and dissipated, but really I have meant to do better, but my relations and friends have all refused to assist me in any way, and to have her live a life of shame I cannot do. Goodby father and mother, brother and sister, grandmother and all. There is property enough here to liquidate my board bill. She has a sister living at No. 1 Steward-street, Brooklyn. I have an uncle at No. 95 East Nineteenth-street.

A. B. KING.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The strawberry festival of the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Forty-sixth-street, (Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON's,) commenced last evening. A throng of happy young people and old was there, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one. Luscious strawberries in smothering cream were plenteously dispensed, and blessed were they who, hungering, entered there, for they were filled. The members of the Church and their friends had a delightful time of it, and they intend to do so again this evening.

THE DUNDERBERG.—On Monday afternoon the *Dunderberg* steamed down to the Lower Bay, with a view to ascertain that everything was in perfect order for the second trial trip, on which she leaves the harbor to-day. This morning, at 9 o'clock, a tug leaves foot of Warren-street, carrying invited guests on board the great iron-clad. The *Dunderberg* has just taken on board six fifteen-inch guns, which render her the most formidable vessel of war in the world.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At 11:15 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the one-story frame building No. 1,372 Third-avenue, owned by ANN SMITH and occupied by GEO. STARK as a tin-shop. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss about $500, covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. Another portion was occupied by THOS. J. SCANLON as a dry-goods store, who lost $500 by fire and water; insured for $1,300 in the Continental Insurance Company. Origin of fire unknown.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the turpentine works of Mr. BLOSSMAN HAYNES, a frame structure, located at the corner of Dikeman and Ferris streets, South Brooklyn, caused by the explosion of the boiler. The flames spread with great rapidity, and after consuming the building, communicated with the brick structure adjoining, owned and occupied by Messrs. LEAVITT & SMITH, dealers in turpentine, pitch, and resin. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, the building was totally destroyed, together with a large number of barrels of turpentine, etc., which were in the yard adjoining. It is estimated that the loss of Messrs. LEAVITT & SMITH will amount, in the aggregate, to about $25,000, upon which there was no insurance. Mr. HAYNES' loss is understood to amount to from $5,000 to $10,000, principally upon stock. Two men were scalded by the explosion of one of the boilers in HAYNES' establishment. It was reported that several firemen were killed, but the rumor proved to be untrue. A little boy is reported to have been run over by a fire-engine while running to the fire. He was not seriously injured.

Paris Correspondence of "The Vienna Lloyd."

From the above leading Vienna journal we extract the following in reference to the American pianos at the Paris Exposition:

In my last letter I informed you that the Jury of Examination on Musical Instruments had completed their arduous labors, and submitted the result of their examination to the Supreme Jury. In the interim, however, the Imperial Commission has finally decided to increase the number of great International First Gold Medals from *One Hundred to Three Hundred*, and the Silver Medals from *Three Hundred to One Thousand*—hence the hopes of many despairing exhibitors have been suddenly revived, and will, doubtless, be realized.

This important change in the views of the Imperial Commission has placed at the disposal of the Supreme Jury on Piano-fortes *Three* Grand International Prize Gold medals in place of *One*. One of these has been awarded to the firm of "STEINWAY & SONS" of New-York, one to the American firm exhibiting from Boston, classified according to merit, Messrs. STEINWAY *first*, and the remaining one to BROADWOOD, of London.

This result, though perfectly justified by the great superiority of the American Instruments, will doubtless create a profound sensation throughout musical Europe. It is certainly most humiliating, but nevertheless a fact, that even the most celebrated Piano-forte makers of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Leipsic only take silver medals, ranking as second-class instruments, and are therefore completely outdistanced by their two great American rivals.

The pianos from the United States represent two entirely different systems of construction, but all have a full frame of cast iron, which invention was patented and first applied as early as the year 1825, by ALPHEUS BABCOCK, of Philadelphia, to square Pianos.

With the exception of a full iron frame, the Grand Pianos from Boston are constructed with parallel strings on the same plan as the European Grands, but are much superior to the latter in workmanship, and quantity and quality of tone. Without, however, wishing to detract from the merits of other makers, I must say that the Pianos exhibited by STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, have, through the marvelous grandeur of their tone, and the novelty of their construction, excited by far the greatest wonderment and admiration of alike Piano-makers, musicians, professional artists, and the general musical public who surround the Steinway instruments in dense crowds from morning to night. STEPHEN HELLER, KRUGER, ALFRED JAELL, RITTER, LAVIGNAC, and nearly all the leading artists in Paris have performed on these pianos, and exhibit a decided preference for them over any others in the Exposition. The venerable composer ROSSINI, who still prides himself not a little on his piano-playing, recently examined the Steinway Pianos, and frankly expressed his astonishment and delight at their prodigious sonority—yet at the same time exceedingly musical and "singing" quality of their tone—which enables the pianist to produce at will any gradation of light and shade from the most delicately whispered phrase to the grandest orchestral effects. The Steinway Grand Pianos have been played on quite a number of times in the best concerts here, and are eagerly sought after for these purposes by the most eminent artists now in Paris.

Nearly all the Piano manufacturers in Paris—the great ERARD included—have already commenced to build instruments on Steinway's new system, and there is but little doubt that within a few years the old method of constructing Pianos will be as thoroughly superseded and exploded in Europe as it is in America, as nearly all the piano makers represented at the Exposition freely acknowledge the superiority of vibration, and other manifest advantages resulting from STEINWAY's overstrung construction, together with the application of the Agraffes, and their latest and most important invention of the regulation of the tension of the sounding board.

These masterpieces of ingenuity and mechanical skill must be seen and heard to be appreciated, and then wonder will cease at the announcement that the firm of STEINWAY & SONS have, in the comparatively brief space of fifteen years, succeeded in building up the largest Piano manufacturing establishment in the world.

America may justly feel proud of the signal and decided victory achieved by two of her exhibitors, exponents of the new and old style of constructing pianos, for in this branch of art industry, in *a European City, a European Jury* has awarded them the prize of honor in fair competition with over *three hundred European instruments*.—*New-York Tribune*.

The Paris Exposition—Chickering's Pianos.

We copy, to-day, an article from the *Revue et Gazette Musicale de Paris*, of the 12th of May, in which the editor states positively, that the Committee has awarded a Grand Gold Medal to Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, of New-York and Boston. The statement, coming from a journal of such high character, is worthy of belief, and the friends of that house may reasonably rejoice at the success which it has so honorably achieved.

The intelligence does not surprise us, for we were certain that among cultivated artists and gentlemen of taste, the Chickering Pianos would surely be appreciated in all their exquisite refinement, sympathy and grandeur of tone. The Chickering Pianos exhibited in Paris have won for their makers a world-wide reputation; they are the theme of admiration and eulogy in every circle in Europe and England, and among their most enthusiastic admirers are the greatest piano-makers in the world—ERARD, BROADWOOD, PLEYEL & WOLFE, and COLLARD & COLLARD, who are pleased to acknowledge their magnificence on every occasion. The award of a grand gold medal is an act of simple justice, and a recognition due to the finest pianos in the world.

From the Revue et Gazette Musicale de Paris.

It is announced that the Examining Jury of the Tenth Section have accorded a grand gold medal to MM. CHICKERING, of Boston and New-York, to the superiority of whose instruments we were the first to call the attention of the musical world.

Thus our predictions are verified, and at the same time the reports to the contrary set afloat by interested parties fall to the ground. We are happy to learn and announce that the eminent men who compose the jury have ratified by their vote our previously expressed opinion, the force of which consisted in its perfect impartiality. Public opinion long since had decided in favor of the Chickering pianos.

Since we last spoke of them and of the fine artists who had performed on them, they have been played by Miles. KREBS ET FILOMENO, par MM. STOEGER, BOSCOWITZ, KETTEN, QUIDANT, &c., and on each hearing public opinion recognized as well the eminent artists and the precious qualities of the instrument.

We cannot too often repeat that the medal so justly awarded to MM. CHICKERING, is the most brilliant reward for the novel inventions of these valiant pioneers of instrumental manufacture in the United States, and is at the same time an honor to the industrial arts of America.

EM. MATHIEU DE MONTER.

—*American Art Journal.*

A Novelty.

Just received a large invoice of GENTS' NEW PATENT CORK HATS for Summer wear, very light, non-conductors of heat, stylish and desirable in all shapes to suit the convenience. JOHN UNDERHILL, Hatter, No. 689 Broadway and No. 136 Fulton-st., principal agent.—*Advertisement.*

BARTLETT's Reversible Sewing-machines run backward or forward. Reversible presser foot, &c. A new style at $25. General office, 569 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Do not Let your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. 35 cents a bottle. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Curious Coincidence.

While Justice lays her "injunctions" on the counterfeits of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," Fashion lays injunctions on all her votaries to get the genuine. To stop the imitators, Phalons have "gone to court" with their "Night-Blooming Cereus," and we advise all young gentlemen who wish to make a favorable impression when they go to court, to do likewise.

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture Cures promptly and thoroughly fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers. Give it a trial. Sold everywhere.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'FG CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by
STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Eureka!

Thus cried the Grecian philosopher as he leaped from his tub, the grand principle of a discovered specific gravity making him oblivious to all his surroundings. *Eureka!* cry we, as we leap from the life-thraldom of that most annoying of annoyances, an ill-fitting shirt, into all the blissful ecstacies of a set of

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKES.

We appeal to the manhood of each one of creation's lords, if a badly-fitting nether garment isn't one of the plagues that was forgotten when old Job was tempted to sin.

Our inmost soul has yearned for a decent shirt—a shirt that wouldn't pucker—a shirt that wouldn't pod out in front—one that would stay put—wouldn't get in a wad under our chin—wasn't too big, or too little, or too high, or too low in the neck—didn't have to be pinned, and poked, and fussed with, and almost sworn at. For more years than we care to tell, we have been thus afflicted. But, *Eureka!* We have found it. Found the *ne plus ultra* of a shirt! No more with wrath Achillean do we arrange our Sabbath morning toilet. No more we pull and poke our linen into submission—no more we itch and scratch and twist in supreme discomfort—for *Ballou* has discovered a panacea for our woes and we do bless him. Send your orders, ye afflicted ones, to

BALLOU BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 403 Broadway, New-York, and be 'appy; or to their agents throughout the country.

"Blessed be the Man who first Invented Sleep," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "Murdered," not in Macbeth's case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache, and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the PLANTATION BITTERS!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health Giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Hull's Family Washing Soap,

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

An Agreeable and most Desirable Improvement has recently been perfected in CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty: imparts life, growth, and strength to the weakest Hair; stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fancy goods dealers and fashionable hair dressers. The Trade supplied by the wholesale Druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

A—No. 575 Broadway,

THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.
No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children without BROOK'S POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

Interesting to Travelers—The New Dentifrice.

DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS; just the thing for traveling; neat and convenient; no spilling or wasting; recommended by the first dentists. Sold by the Druggists. Office No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

Curtains. A SPECIALTY, AT KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

As the earliest swallows announce the advent of a balmier season, so GENIN'S Exposition of superb fancy Hats, for Ladies, Misses and Children, proclaims that Summer is here. Moreover, he has cut down his prices in a summary way. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Fare Reduced.—The Troy Line of Steamers have reduced the fare to $1, connecting with all roads. See advertisement.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes and Cards in the City.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine. 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

EDGAR—BEVIES.—At Napanock, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. C. H. Edgar, D. D., assisted by Rev. M. Swick, JOHN B. EDGAR, of Rahway, N. J., to CATHARINE S., daughter of the late B. R. Bevier, M. D., of Napanock.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On Tuesday morning, June 11, at Jamaica, L. I., KITTIE FRANCES, wife of E. C. V. Blake, and daughter of Hon. Richard Busteed, aged 18 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, at Jamaica, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 10:30.

BENNER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday, June 10, MARY, wife of Robert Benner, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the house of Mr. Benner, on Thursday next at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The Harlem boats leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 1½ o'clock P. M., and land at Astoria.

COFFIN.—At Irvington, Westchester County, on Sunday, June 9, after a protracted illness, SARAH H., wife of Edmund Coffin, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral services at the house of Mr. Coffin, on Wednesday at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. depot at 2 P. M.; returning, arrives at 6:45 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Irvington Depot.

CORNELL.—At her residence, No. 50 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday night, May 9, Miss MARY CORNELL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DOUGLAS.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Monday, June 10, JONATHAN H. DOUGLAS, aged 86 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Horace Green, this day, (Wednesday,) June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. depot at 2 o'clock P. M.; returning, arrives at 6¾ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Sing Sing Depot.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, June 11, ANN D. JACKSON, relict of the late Archibald Jackson, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son, James Jackson, and son-in-law, Robert Henry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 345 West 22d-st.

KING.—At his residence in this City, after a short but severe illness, JAMES GORE KING, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel Thursday, June 13, at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday morning, June 11, RICHARD GARRETT LAWRENCE, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Keech, No. 44 3d-av., on Thursday at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOGAN.—On Monday, June 10, ABIGAIL AGNES, wife of Samuel B. Logan, and daughter of John Taggard, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 69 Market-st., on Wednesday, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOVEJOY.—At Watertown, Conn., on Friday, June 7, Rev. THEODORE A. LOVEJOY, in the 47th year of his age.

Buried at Stratford, Conn., on Monday, June 10.

MILLER.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, June 8, at 12 o'clock M., CORNELIA H., daughter of Cornelius H. and Mary V. W. Miller, aged 12 months.

NOTT.—On Saturday, June 8, at Rock Hill, Albany, ELIZABETH COOPER, wife of Benjamin Nott, in the 60th year of her age.

POMEROY.—On Tuesday, June 11, JANE BROUWER, widow of George Pomeroy, in the 66th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRAVIS.—At Carmel, on Monday, June 10, of dropsy, NATHANIEL TRAVIS, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, in Carmel, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock.

VAN VOLKENBURGH.—On Monday, June 10, suddenly, MARY W., wife of Sylvester Van Volkenburgh, and daughter of the late James Chesterman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Are now constructing a railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 335 miles west to the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done Sept. 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, California, during 1870:

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 33 Wall-st.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New-York.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE KNOWN TO MAN:—Catarrh! Bronchitis! Scrofula of every kind! Never in one instance have these diseases been cured by any of the false pretenders! WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., announces his sovereign remedials from plants as the only ones which have ever cured these inherited blood diseases. Explanatory circular, one stamp.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer DEUTSCHLAND, will close at this office on THURSDAY, June 13, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Free Trade League will be held at No. 46 William-st. on WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 1 P. M. A full and punctual attendance is particularly requested.
SIMON STERN, Secretary Executive Committee.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, BUOYANT spirits, a keen appetite, manly vigor, perfect health, and a contented mind, can all be secured by the use of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS, the most perfect and reliable Spring and Summer medicine ever known. Sold by all druggists.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25. Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

700 DOZEN SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS at actual cost of manufacture: real good white dress shirts, $2; English gauze undershirts, $1, at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 Park-row, Wholesale department removed to No. 22 White-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that he has now opened his new and spacious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Ascorides and Galeboth Dioen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice; and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE.
No. 333 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. I did not, however, expect to be relieved, as I had already expended considerable sums in consulting various physicians and surgeons, whose advice had not in the slightest degree benefited me. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,
CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

10,000.

STARR'S BREECH-LOADING CARBINES AND REVOLVING PISTOLS.

These celebrated arms, of which more than 100,000 were made for the United States Government during the late war, are new, inspected, in perfect order, packed in original cases, and the only lot now for sale.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, by
H. H. WOLCOTT, No. 157 Broadway,
Room No. 6.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,
FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents, making 10 and 25 gallons. FOR MANUFACTURERS, in quart bottles, at $4, making 270 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.

Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row. F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SPRING DEBILITY.
A PERMANENT TONIC
LIKE THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
Which supplies the
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
WILL CURE DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA
AND ALL WEAKNESSES,
And relieve that feeling of
"ALL GONENESS"
So peculiar at this time of year.
Pamphlets free. Sold by all druggists. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING
PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.
Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail. No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

The subscription books to the Capital Stock are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

☞ The principal part of the Capital being subscribed, the Commissioners will shortly close the books. Persons desirous of securing some of the Stock should make their application at once, personally, or by letter directed to National Trust Company, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

The payments for Stock in this Company are unusually easy. Parties desiring to do so can pay in full, at once, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

☞ Small subscriptions, as well as large ones, are received.

The payments are as follows:

At time of subscribing 25 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

The average date of the above payments is Sept. 12, 1867.

ELISHA A. PACKER, JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
THOMAS W. SHANNON, HENRY C. CARTER,
THOMAS B. READ, Commissioners.

The success of other Trust Companies, and the high prices of their stocks in the market, are sufficient evidence of the profitable character of the business, and the Trustees feel justified in recommending the stock of this Company to capitalists and others seeking a safe investment.

It is believed that the stock of this Company is more desirable than that of most other moneyed corporations, and as safe as Government Securities; that the increase in the value of the stock will be more rapid than Government Bonds, and the dividends quite equal to, if they do not exceed, the interest of such bonds.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Sold Everywhere.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IK MARVEL'S BOOK FOR COUNTRY PLACES.
CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.
No. 654 Broadway, New-York
HAVE JUST READY:
RURAL STUDIES.
WITH PRACTICAL HINTS FOR COUNTRY PLACES.
By IK MARVEL.
With many illustrations.
In 1 vol. 12mo, uniform with "My Farm of Edgewood," "Reveries of a Bachelor," &c., &c. $1 75.

The author has sought to demonstrate:
1. *Why a man should go, if at all, into the country.*
2. *What sort of a homestead he should seek there.*
3. *What he should do when in possession of it.*

"This book is not intended for persons of ample wealth, or for those who are ambitious of splendor and display, but for the quiet resident in the country, who desires to make a little money go a great way, and who values the simple pleasures of rural life more than fast horses, showy equipages or a sumptuous table."—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"A most timely and valuable guide to the large number of our own people, who, for the sake of health, economy and independence are seeking practical knowledge as to the best method of applying limited means to the establishment of a productive and pleasing home in the country. Let all who live out of town, or mean to do so, obtain and ponder this book."

RURAL LIBRARY, BY IK MARVEL.
I. MY FARM AT EDGEWOOD. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 75.
II. WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 75.
III. RURAL STUDIES AT EDGEWOOD. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 75.

ALSO, JUST READY:
A NEW VOLUME, BEING THE FOURTH VOLUME OF
LANGE'S COMMENTARY
ON THE EPISTLES OF JAMES, PETER, JOHN AND JUDE.
Edited by Rev. J. S. MOMBERT, D. D.; Rev. P. SCHAFF, D. D., General Editor. 1 vol., royal octavo, $5.
ALSO, NEW EDITIONS OF
LANGE ON MATTHEW. 1 vol. $5.
LANGE ON MARK AND LUKE. 1 vol. $5.
LANGE ON ACTS. 1 vol. $5.
ALSO, JUST READY:
LIBER LIBRORUM:
ITS STRUCTURE, LIMITATIONS AND PURPOSE.
A Friendly Communication to Reluctant Sceptics, with a preface by an American Divine. Uniform with "Ecce Homo" and "Ecce Deus."
1 vol., 12mo. $1.

The discussion regarding the Divinity of Christ, which was commenced by "ECCE HOMO" and continued by "ECCE DEUS," has now been turned to the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures in this work. The discussion which the work is sure to provoke can only result in good, if it shall be continued in the same spirit in which it is here commenced.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

ABOUT'S NEW NOVEL.
THE MAN WITH THE BROKEN EAR.
Translated from the French of EDMOND ABOUT. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

One of those peculiar novels based on scientific theories, in which M. About has been distinctively successful. The chief feature of the book is a very humorous, though philosophical illustration of the fact that when a man dies, he will be apt to find it more comfortable to remain dead, than to return to life fifty years after his demise. The speculation in Natural Science on which the story is founded, is more interesting in itself, more elaborately developed, and more entertaining in its supposed consequences, than in any other of M. About's books. Another equally interesting feature is a humorous contrast of the spirit of the Napoleonic era with that of the present age. The whole book is written in M. About's best vein.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, Publishers,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY.
By ROBERT TOMES.

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HOLBROOK'S NEWARK, N. J., CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1867—Complete, with map and interesting matter connected therewith. $3. For sale by BROWN, WATKINS & SHAW, No. 128 Nassau-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, 1867, at 8 o'clock. Executive Committee will meet at quarter to 8.

C. H. HALL,
A. J. PLUMB, Secretaries.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch

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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $8 05 DIFFERENCE.
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ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Petroleum Company, of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of F. RUID, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 18, on TUESDAY, June 18. The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. The transfer-book will be closed from 8th inst.

A. CURTISS, Secretary.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
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CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
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OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.

2. *Resolved,* That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:

Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,

Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.

3. *Resolved,* That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.

4. *Resolved,* That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

5. *Resolved,* That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 57 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th and reopened on the 20th June.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS,
WANTED BY
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 36 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108¼	108½	June, 7-30.......	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	112⅝	112⅞	July, 7-30.......	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅝	106⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅝	119⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅞	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅝	106⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅝	106⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅞
5-20 " new, '65	109⅛	109⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117
10-40 Registered.	99⅜	99⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¼	116½
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅞	101	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115½
Gold.............	137	137⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	115
August, 7-30.....	106⅜	106½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES
OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 99½ per cent. and accrued interest,
BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing 6 per cent. interest in lawful money.

These Bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government securities.

For Sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, PARTIES to furnish additional capital to complete existing contracts, with prospects of large additional orders at very good rates of profit. Only parties of highest respectability need apply. Address Box No. 1,868 Post-office, New-York.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, is now occupying its NEW BANKING-HOUSE, which being FIRE-PROOF, and the VAULTS and SAFES BURGLAR PROOF, adequate protection is afforded against fire and burglary to the property of the depositors. Interest at six per cent., free from Government tax, allowed on deposits.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Receiver, &c., against GEORGE LAW and another.—By virtue of an order of this Court bearing date the 21st of May, 1867, all persons having any claims against the defendant, GEORGE LAW, under and by virtue of any of the trusts or provisions contained in two certain agreements between JOHN GRAHAM, of the first part, and HORACE GREELEY, ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS and GEORGE LAW, of the second part, one dated Jan. 20, 1858, and the other Feb. 13, 1858, are required to present the same with proof thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1867, at 12 M., or they will be debarred from any claim in respect thereto.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—LUCETTA R. GREENLY against CHAS. E. GREENLY—Summons for money—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES E. GREENLY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Jefferson on the 21st day of May, 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for four thousand dollars, with interest from May 20, 1867, besides costs.

F. W. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED May 20, 1867. my29-1aw6wW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," Approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements: low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HERETOFORE given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever.

BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867. ANNA B. ABEY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by [illegible], No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, 130x400, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; also, desirable lots on 5th-av., between 45th and 80th sts., embracing several corners; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

VALUABLE LOTS WITH BULKHEAD.—For sale, 13 lots and gores on 55th-st. and 12th-av., with water rights. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GATES-AV., A NEAT TWO-story and attic frame house, with two-story extension; cellar under the whole house; size 22.6x58, including the extension; lot 25x100; two parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; six fine rooms on the second floor and two large rooms in attic; water, gas and fixtures in most thorough order throughout; location exceedingly desirable, convenient to cars, &c. Parties wishing to purchase a cheap and convenient house will do well by giving immediate attention, as it will be really sold at a bargain. Possession immediate. For permits apply to A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner Fulton and Portland avs.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., A NEAT TWO-story and basement frame house, in beautiful order, having just been papered and painted from top to bottom; location very pleasant; convenient to running direct to Fulton Ferry; time twenty-five minutes; will be sold on very easy terms. For keys apply to A. KNOWLTON, southeast corner of Fulton and Portland avs.

AN ELEGANT DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE, in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in Brooklyn; convenient to cars and ferry. No. 2 Second-place; 34 feet in width, three-story and basement; in good order and unoccupied; with or without stable. To examine apply at No. 18 Second-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, or in evening at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from

JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,
and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residence, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times,* and the subscribers,

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

HIGHWOOD PARK,
BERGEN COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY,
NEAR ENGLEWOOD,
15 miles from Jersey City Ferry, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF VILLA LOTS,
and other property, will be made
AT AUCTION
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground,
By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Special train leaves Jersey City at 11 o'clock A. M., returning at 5:30 and 7 P. M.

Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—IN STRATFORD, CONN., FOUR miles from Bridgeport, a country residence, situated on the west bank of the Housatonic River, convenient to cars and steamboats, and unsurpassed for variety of scenery both of land and water, completely overlooking Long Island Sound. House contains 15 large and convenient rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs set, well and cistern water with waste-pipes; barns and outbuildings. Land consists of 8 acres, (and more if desired,) covered with all varieties of fruit in abundance; strawberries in their season, picked daily by the bushel, and 400 good bearing Concord grape vines. For particulars inquire of WM. H. SANDFORD, at Central National Bank, corner of Pearl-st. and Broadway, New-York, or of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence of the late Wm. Lawrence, Esq., at Northampton, Mass. It is situated in a quiet street upon the bank of, and overlooking the rich meadows of the Connecticut River above Mount Holyoke, and within sixty rods of the railroad station. The house is of the first-class, nearly new, contains 14 rooms, conveniently arranged, and a high attic and observatory. There are an ample vegetable garden, a well-stocked fruit-yard, and a flower garden more fully planted and more tastefully laid out and ornamented than any in the vicinity. For particulars apply to JOSEPH BATTELL, Esq., No. 166 South-st., New-York, or to WM. HILL, proprietor, Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, at a low price, splendidly located at Englewood, New-Jersey, 40 minutes' ride from the City; house is 2½ stories, eleven large rooms, pantry, &c., newly built in the best manner, marble mantels, water in house, with from ¾ to 1½ acres of land, to suit purchaser, planted with trees and shrubs, finely laid out with lawns, avenues, flower and vegetable gardens, making it one of the most desirable residences ever offered. Price from $9,000 to $10,000. Apply to C. W. VALENTINE, Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., or JACOB DE MOTT, Jr., opposite railroad station, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; house furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; also, two very desirable building lots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at Eastchester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property are a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUTIFUL country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE OLD country place on the west shore of the Hudson, near the City of Newburgh. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, in residence.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 29 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT MADISON, Morris Co., N. J. 17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

CHOICE ELEGANT FARMS IN SARATOGA COUNTY—Splendid farms in the Mohawk Valley; great bargains; shown free of carriage hire from depot. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A new Gothic villa cottage at Forrest Grove, Morrisania, located on high ground and beautifully shaded. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO let; list furnished on application to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—STOLEN ON THE evening of the 10th or the morning of the 11th inst., from the subscribers, No. 41 Broadway and No. 81 Trinity-place, five large casks containing about two thousand undressed otter skins. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof.

J. M. OPPENHEIM & CO.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT LAKE MAHOPAC.

To let furnished; rent moderate; pleasantly situated; contains 10 rooms. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises, or at No. 117 East 24th-st., near 4th-av., after 7 o'clock P. M.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON, AS THE owner has sailed for Europe, a gentleman's country residence, situated on the Hudson River, three miles north of Poughkeepsie, having one-half mile river front, with boats; the grounds are beautifully laid out with drives, walks, rustic bridges, arbors and fountains; there is a great variety of fruit on the place, and the house is one of the most complete, being supplied with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; horses and carriages go with the place, if desired. For particulars inquire of O. D. MUNN, at the office of the *Scientific American,* No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET—AT MARION HARBOR, NEAR NEW-Bedford, within 500 feet of salt water, fine bathing, boating and fishing, and next door to a Summer hotel, six furnished rooms, attic and cellar, for the season, to a family or party; also, the house and lot for sale; also, a farm-house and forty acres of land, finely situated for building lots, fronting the harbor, FOR RENT OR SALE.

For terms, &c., inquire at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A PLEASANT AND desirable residence, one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad station at Hastings, in complete order, together with coach-house, outbuildings and three or more acres of ground; also, a furnished cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season; rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

A NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let for the Summer months; located 14 miles from New-York, on line of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; contains 10 rooms and is three minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of THOS. STANLEIGH, No. 40 Broad-st., up stairs, front room.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN Island, a first-class furnished house, twelve rooms, with carriage-house, and ten acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit, flowers, fine views and healthy location; rent $250 per month. Inquire at No. 33 East 22d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—ON THE ERIE RAILROAD, BEtween Passaic and Paterson, fifty minutes from New-York, a substantial stone house and outbuildings, with three acres of land, splendidly located; fine healthy country; good water, and near railroad depot; rent $500. Apply to RICHARD GREEN, 375 Canal-st., New-York.

A PARTY OF FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN have the use for the Summer months of two parlors with piano-forte and four comfortable sleeping rooms, well furnished, with attendance. Terms, $50 a week. Inquire at No. 320 4th-av., SAUNDERS' Office.

A FIRST-CLASS, FULLY FURNISHED Italian villa, with carriage-house, all improvements, well furnished, shade and fruit trees; splendid view of the Hudson; $1,500 per annum, or $200 per month. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A VERY desirable furnished residence, for the season or year; it has shade and fruit trees in abundance. Apply to AMOS M. LYON or to JOHN DAYTON, Post-office Box No. 1,367 Greenwich, Conn.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOME FRONT office in one of the best business locations in the City, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, near Broadway; some storage room may be had if wanted; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND FURNITURE to let at Glen Cove, Long Island, for the Summer season; beautifully located, and with plenty of shade. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, No. 73 6th-av., in the Bank.

TO LET—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, A furnished cottage, with 12 rooms, beautifully situated on the Hudson, three quarters of an hour from the City; rent $150 a month; the use of a cow, if desired. Address J. M., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT MONT CLAIR, N. J., handsome, commodious dwelling; modern improvements, delightfully located, two to six acres ground. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS FROM 1ST July next, a first-class house, newly furnished; First-place, Brooklyn; rent moderate. Address Box No. 6,108 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE TO LET—ONE OF A SUITE OF law offices, with use of library: location excellent; one flight of stairs. Address Box No. 1,482 Post-office.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 131st-st., a double cottage house. Inquire on the premises, or to M. C. TURNER, No. 60 Pine-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT OR back parlor, on first floor, to let to one or two gentlemen. No. 133 Thompson-st.

STEAM-POWER.—TO RENT, FIRST FLOOR and basement; superior light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TO LET—FLOORS DESIRABLY LOCATED.
J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

RESTAURANTS.

TAYLOR'S SALOON, NO. 555 BROADWAY.

ICE CREAM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Sunday-schools, Strawberry Festivals, &c., supplied at the lowest Wholesale Price.

Private families supplied with CREAM in forms, delivered to any part of the City at the lowest retail price.

Also,

NEAPOLITAN
FRUIT ICES,
BISCUIT GLACE,
and other FANCY CREAMS.

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

The ICE CREAM sold by W. TAYLOR is warranted to be made entirely of PURE CREAM, and cannot be excelled in quality.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY,
BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices.
At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

J. C. HAM has an assortment of newest style of four and six seat park phaetons, basket phaetons; 500 new style of carriages, 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores. No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL BE SUPPLIED, and can pay by weekly or monthly payments, for carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, pianos, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., at BENDALL & CO.'S, corner Canal and Hudson sts.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., and No. 314 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS single or en suite, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board, in a private family; house first-class. Inquire at No. 31 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; terms reasonable.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class newly-furnished house, delightfully located, near Union-square, would like to let a few rooms to first-class parties, with or without board, at very moderate rates, for the Summer: references exchanged. Address L. A. P., Box 172 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—EXTREMELY DEsirable in every respect, near Union-square, with or without first-class board, at reasonable rates; not a boarding-house; references exchanged. L. A. P., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, in a private house, pleasantly situated in a location convenient to business; breakfast furnished if required; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 61 Amity-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board, pleasant rooms where home comforts can be had. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 49 (NEW NUMBER) EAST 31ST-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av. Rooms to let on first, second and third floors, with first-class board.

TO LET—ON THE FIRST FLOOR, WITH PRIvate table, parlor, dining, bed and bath rooms. Address EXCUSIVE, Madison-square, *Herald* Office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a new and first-class house, at No. 76 Perry-st.: reference required.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND FIRST-CLASS accommodations, rooms in suit or single, by applying at No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 274 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.; references exchanged.

A LARGE PLEASANT UPPER FRONT room, with board, at No. 202 West 24th-st., south side; terms moderate; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A family of two adults, four children and nurse; must be within view of the water and not over thirty miles from New-York; farm-house preferred. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 1,436 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ASTORIA—SUPERIOR accommodations can be had in the large stone mansion on the Terrace, Astoria, adjacent to steamboat landing; river view; extensive grounds; stabling convenient. Apply to Mrs. AMES, on the premises.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, FOUR rooms en suite or singly; good table. Address Box No. 1, Nyack.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, would let with board suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gunning. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

BOARD ON BERGEN HILL, N. J.—FORTY minutes from the City; two or three families may be pleasantly accommodated with desirable rooms and first-class board for the Summer or year; house delightfully located; stabling, &c.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 (new No.) West 19th-st.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a farm house in a most delightful and healthy location in the Housatonic Valley, five hours distant from this City; best of references given and required. Apply at Post-office Box No. 2,985, N. Y. City.

HO! CITY BOARDERS IN THE COUNTRY.—A few can be accommodated at the Willow-Grove Cottage, Essex, N. Y.; board, $7 per week, rooms included. Address H. D. EDDWARDS, Essex, N. Y., or Capt. C. A. MARTIN, No. 47 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A gentleman, wife, two little girls, infant and nurse within convenient distance of the City; North River, below Tarrytown, preferred. Address W. H. R., Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN Westchester County, 30 miles from New-York; a pleasant and healthy location. For further particulars call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27.

A FAMILY OWNING A HEALTHY place, well shaded, 30 miles in Westchester County, would take a family wishing first-class board; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., corner of 21st-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE HOUSE.

This house is situated in Westmore, Vermont, four miles from Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad Station at West Burke, and twenty miles from Grand Trunk Railway Station at Island Pond. Is at the head of Willoughby Lake, and at the foot of mountains that command a view of all Northern Vermont and the White Mountains. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in New-England, thereby making it a very desirable resort for all who wish for a quiet and pleasant home. The subscriber pledges himself to do all in his power for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.

ALONZO D. BENNIS, Proprietor.
WILLOUGHBY LAKE, June 1, 1867.

ORIENT SPRING HOUSE,
AMHERST, MASS.
HEALTH, PLEASURE AND COMFORT COMBINED

This Summer resort is now open for the season. Connected with it are the Mineral Springs, recommended by the faculty of Amherst College as the best in the country. For particulars address WILLARD C. LANE, Manager.

THE LAUREL HOUSE—AT THE CAUTERskill Falls, Catskill Mountains, 1½ miles west of the Mountain House. J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor. The great beauty of the locality is so well known that a description is almost useless. To the lover of quiet the secluded walks afford delightful retreats, while the drives in the vicinity—especially through the Cloves—challenge comparison with any similar place in the United States. There is also good trout fishing in the neighborhood. Carriages in waiting at the boats and cars.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen,* from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.

M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

BAY SIDE HOUSE—ONE HOUR FROM Wall-st.—This favorite resort, having changed hands, is now open for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen. Facilities for bathing and boating. Take Court-st. cars at Fulton Ferry. Conductors will direct.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, WILL open June 15. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at depot on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of SATTERLEE & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, } General
H. VAN DUSEN, } Partners.
RICHARD C. BOSTWICK.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, Special Partner.

DATED NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of G. B. SATERLEE & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, coin and other securities on commission.

G. B. SATTERLEE,
JOHN LOWE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF H. G. STEBBINS & SON, No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1867.

W. F. CHITTENDEN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.

H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 IN A first-class, well-known publishing business in this City. Address Post-office Box No. 3,773.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OF 20 YEARS' STANDing, with a long lease; 50 rooms; price, $3,500. Inquire at No. 77 Robinson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, competent young women, Welsh and German Protestants; one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; understand their business fully and both have good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business and can get the best City reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 49 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR and seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as nurse and seamstress; has eight years' experience on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference; wishes to go to the country; is a Protestant. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do go general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 3d-av., near 30th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, highly recommended, a situation in City or country as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to cook. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, at Mr. Davidson's, East 77th-st., first house east of 3d-av., for one week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine sewing, or as first-class waitress in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; City references given. Apply at No. 49 East 32d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook or pastry maker, and all family cooking, ice cream and desserts; understands the care of milk and butter if required; wishes to go in the country, or with a family that will return in the Fall; two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Division sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL SUperior domestics, cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, waitresses and general houseworkers, whose references are of the highest order to the first Brooklyn families; many of these servants want places in the country. Apply at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, (Low's Building.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS girl as chambermaid and waitress, or cook, wash and iron; is thoroughly competent for either capacity and not afraid to work; no objections to a large family; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CApable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a neat, respectful and economical servant; an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended, either City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objections to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 100 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and chambermaid; can take charge of an infant; is neat and smart about her work; good reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman of middle age; has had charge of first-class hotel; is capable, experienced and of an obliging disposition; is also a capable nurse, &c. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has best testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., late No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, understanding English and American cooking, in private family or public places, in Newport or Saratoga; best City reference. Apply, until suited, at the French Institute, of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family that is going in the country; would wait on ladies; has no objection to the care of children. Apply, for one day, at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; would do part of the washing if required; good City reference; would go to any part of the country. Call at No. 223 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen, with the best of City reference, at No. 47 West 44th-st., rooms over a private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 221 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 235 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do the work of a small private family; has good reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do waiting in a small family for the Summer; satisfactory reference. Call No. 273 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS AND parlor maid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at her present situation, No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and fine washing; has three years' City reference; would go to the country. Apply at 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-rate cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as competent seamstress or wait on grown up children; can cut and fit; would like to travel or go to the country for the Summer. Address B. A., for seamstress, Station G for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist in the washing if required; is a first-class baker; good City reference given. New No. 329 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English woman as infant's nurse, to take the entire charge; good City reference. Call or address A. B., at Mrs. Hewitt's, No. 37 West 18th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of servants of all nations, for private families, hotels, Summer houses, &c., for all the different branches of work.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 105 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 413 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family, as first-class cook and baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, a few more customers; the best of City reference. Call at No. 166 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook in a private family in City or country, or would act as housekeeper; good City reference. Call at No. 192 Grand-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is also a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 74 King-st., back room, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A POTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 164 Laurens-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as waitress or chambermaid, or would assist in the washing. Apply at present employer's, No. 85 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; or as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class laundress; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at her present situation, No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, waitress or plain sewer; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 159 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 63 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine, on all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week to families. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 139 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK. Inquire, June 12, at her present employer's, No. 22 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to mind children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 135 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of references. Apply at No. 162 West 26th-st., new number.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress: four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 320 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 507 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR WET-NURSES, male and female nurses, at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

A LADY WHO HAS A VOICE WELL adapted to the purpose, offers her services to read aloud to invalids or the blind. Address READER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, and she will call and give sample of reading and state terms.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAKEN lessons in elocution from Prof. Bailey, of Yale College, would like to obtain a situation as reader in some family; will also teach music if desired. Address Miss R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

FINE WASHING WANTED BY A FIRST-class laundress; does fluting neatly. Call at No. 399 West 26th-st. Family washing carefully done.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, an Englishman and his wife, just arrived, would like situations together; the man as useful man around a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent butter maker; are Protestants and very reliable persons; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the treatment of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best of City and country reference, and willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., at Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single, steady, sober man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; has 14 years' of the best City reference for capability and honesty. Address P. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener with first-class references; understands his business; take care of a gentleman's place; can milk; is willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages. Call on or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single, steady, sober man; is a good groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a sober, steady, industrious man, who understands his business perfectly; has first-class reference; has lived six years in his last place; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; lately landed; knows his business well; is a careful, steady driver; has 19 years' experience in the old country; can clip and singe if required; can ride well; the country preferred, or would go as groom in the City. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY first-class gardener, who thoroughly understands every branch connected with horticulture; satisfactory references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an experienced man, who can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Apply personally or by letter to J. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, willing and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at No. 45 West 30th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from his last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A thoroughly competent Protestant man, with two years' reference from his present employer, and leaves on account of the family traveling. Address or call at No. 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man, (German,) as porter in a private family, store or Summer hotel; understands gardening, care of horses and poultry. Inquire of Mrs. Nottbeck, No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man of long experience, lately arrived from Europe; will be found civil and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address O. N., No. 333 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver willing and obliging; can milk; country preferred; good City reference. Call or address B. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober young man; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; has good references. Address J. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in City and country; will work a small garden, if required; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; can milk, mow, and work at any kind of work; has good recommendations. Address P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; City or country; wages moderate; first-class references. Address O. A., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom who thoroughly understands his business, in City or country; is a single man; also understands gardening; the best of reference. Address for one day, T. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who understands his business, and laying out of new places; is middle aged; the best of reference; can be seen by note. Address M. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a middle-aged man who understands his business and the laying out of new places; the best of reference; can be seen by note. Address GARDENER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman who can be highly recommended as to character and capability; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address Mr. EDWIN FELT, No. 6 Wall-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; can give undoubted references from last employers, both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; can give first-class City and country reference. Address S. R., Box No 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as waiter or valet in a private family; good City reference; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address for two days W. E., No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a man who understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 250 4th-av., in the apothecary-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, on account of the family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen or address THOMAS, No. 104 Madison-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDed, a situation as waiter in a private family or hotel; has fifteen years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A dry goods or importing house; good City reference for the last 17 years in the warehouse. Apply at No. 435 East 14th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands keeping a gentleman's place in order. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE ENGlishman; understands the management of horse, cow and gardening; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 2[illegible]7 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and gardener; can furnish first-class City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman; understands his business; first-class reference. Call or address, this day, Mrs. WHITFIELD, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; has five years' experience; can furnish the best of reference, and will go to the country if required. Address M. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman or gardener, the wife as chambermaid or nurse; good City and country reference will be given. Address K. M., Box 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman; he can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at private stable, No. 22 Lexington-av., or address R. E., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A situation in some wholesale house or office; understands principles of book-keeping and general duties of an office; is willing to receive such salary as employers may think adequate; good references given and bonds if necessary. Address A. B. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH UNquestionable City references, a situation in a banking or broker's office, shipping or wholesale business; a good penman and quick and accurate at figures. Address F. H. S., Box No. 155 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE, ENERGETIC men of good address to canvass for our steel engravings and chromo-lithographic portraits of George Washington, Martha Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Grant, John Wesley, Gen. Lee, &c. The right kind of men can make from $30 to $40 per week. Apply to SEXON & READ, No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED.—A LAD OF 15 IS WANTED IN A wholesale hardware-store for office work; he must reside with his parents, write a good hand and be ready at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and reference, B. D. & CO., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE—AN EXPERIenced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, Protestant; must be sober, industrious and willing to make himself useful. Address, stating references and wages, OSCAR E., Box No. 5,798 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER for a small country place, who understands milking and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 51 White-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook; one who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; German preferred; wages liberal. Apply at No. 33 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, SCOTCH or Irish, who can cook, wash and make butter, in a small family in the country. Apply, with references, at No. 15 State-st.

WANTED—WELL QUALIFIED TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 OR 18 YEARS of age, to do general work in a clothing-store; good references required. C. M. CHURCH, 90 Chatham-st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON HOWE'S MAchines for ladies' shoes. No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN,	MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO,	NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	June 15
CHICAGO	June 29
MANHATTAN	July 13

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage......$67 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A1, American, iron screw steamer
CONCORDIA,
Capt. SEARS,
on WEDNESDAY, June 12,
from Pier No. 49 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.

Apply to HILLER & CO.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June 22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI	C. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	June 12
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	June 22
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, June 15
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER	SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, July 6

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA AND HECLA, are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA	June 12
MALTA	June 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ	HILLIARD	SATURDAY, July 6
TAMPICO	ROUSSEAU	SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Receiving freight now.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR	June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS	July 13

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY......June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 27

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The first-class steamer
WILMINGTON
is now loading at Pier No. 39 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15.
Freight taken at the lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the steamer.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 20, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer *Dictator* for Florida. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 Williams-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 22.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.

MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—A TOP-BUGGY WITH AN EXTRA seat for children, or a pony phaeton; must be nearly new. Address, with price and where it can be seen, F. JACKSON, Box No. 1,134 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BLACK HORSES, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound; splendid single drivers; warranted. Address C. H. HOYT, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-SEATED ROCKAWAY, City built, in very good order. To be seen at William Rose's Manufactory, 78 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TEAM OF ROADSTERS, kind and sound. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st.

STABLE TO LET—NEWLY FITTED UP; four stalls above ground; rent $800; Clarence for sale, $350; entrance 13th-st., rear of No. 100 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 11, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 12, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, June 12, 2 P. M.
Thursday, June 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, June 13, 3½ P. M.
Friday, June 14, 11 A. M.	Friday, June 14, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M.	Saturday, June 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 6½ A. M.	

CONEY ISLAND. CONEY ISLAND.

The splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. GEORGE W. WILSON, will commence her regular trips for the season to CONEY ISLAND and FORT HAMILTON, on THURSDAY, June 13. The public will please take notice that Coney Island is not to be used for Quarantine purposes, as has been stated in several of the daily papers. The accommodations will be superior in every respect to any previous season. The PAVILION HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated, and will open on the above-mentioned date.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 12th..10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 12th.. 2½ P. M.
Thursday, 12th.... 3 P. M.	Friday, 14th...... 6 A. M.
Friday, 14th...... 3½ P. M.	Saturday, 15th.... 6½ A. M.
Saturday, 15th.... 3 P. M.	Saturday, 15th.... 6½ P. M.
Sunday, 16th...... 3 P. M.	Sunday, 16th...... 3 P. M.
Sunday, 16th...... 6½ P. M.	

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR Albany and Troy ONLY ONE DOLLAR, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave every evening at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., on and after SUNDAY, June 9. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the offices on the wharf.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This route will be open for travel on and after MONDAY, June 10, 1867.
THE STEAMER WM. HARRISON
will leave south side of Pier foot of Barclay-st., (No. 25,) MONDAY, 10th inst, at 4 P. M., and after Monday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Railroad at Sandy Hook.
Leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at
HIGHLANDS,
RUMSON and
ATLANTICVILLE.
The 4 P. M. line from New-York, and 7:10 A. M. from Long Branch, will touch at Pier No. 1 North River.
General freight, horses and carriages, will be transported with these lines.
M. PAUL,
Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES R. LEAMING,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL,
HENRY V. MEAD,
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD COOPER,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS STACOM,
THOMAS KINE,
H. H. LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
J. H. TIETJEN,
FRED. SHUITZ,
J. G. DIMOND,
JNO. HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINOR,
Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WESLEY S. YARD,
A. H. PRIDE,
EDWARD M. BANKS,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHAGAN,
Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 160 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN JASPER,
JOHN M. HILCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
D. H. KNAPP,
JOHN STRAITON,
JOHN SCALLON,
L. N. FULLER,
CHAS. PLACE,
Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
PETER RELYEA,
FRED. GERMANN,
WM. H. TRACY,
J. H. IRWIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-st., between Second-av. and Harlem River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., between Third-av. and Harlem River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.
For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.
For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.
G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received for the clearing and grubbing, grading, masonry, bridging, ballasting and track-laying upon the Lebanon Springs Railroad, between Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., and Bennington, Vt., a distance of 56 miles. Much of the work is heavy and of a desirable character. Bids will be received for single sections or for the entire road. Plans and specifications may be seen, and blank proposals obtained at the Engineer's office, in Bennington, Vt., on and after June 5, 1867, where any desired information will be given, upon application in person or by letter. Proposals will be received for the above work at the Engineer's office, Bennington, Vt., up to and including the 15th day of June, 1867, and at the office of the Harlem Railroad Company, in New-York City, up to 12 o'clock noon of June 18. The right is reserved of rejecting all bids in case none are deemed satisfactory. Parties tendering for the work will receive notice in writing of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals on or before the 28th day of June, 1867. D. C. LINSLEY, Engineer.
BENNINGTON, Vt., June 3, 1867.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.

They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steam-tug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and until the 1st day of August, 1867, for supplying Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Corrected schedules of articles to be furnished may be obtained from any Assessor or Collector, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the *erection* of a *Stable* and *Forage-room* at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, 84 feet long by 30 feet wide and 12 feet high to eaves, with addition 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, with shingle roof.

Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Builders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,000, for the faithful performance thereof.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any and all of the bids, if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Building Stables and Forage-room at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assist. Quart'r-Gen., U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL,
No. 127 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA MATTING.—Sealed proposals for this article will be received until July 1, to be addressed "Committee on Buildings," with samples and price per hundred yards.
JAMES GALWAY, T. BAILEY MYERS, Committee on Buildings.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say about:

29,000 Woolen Blankets,	2,800 Tent Poles,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	399 Tent Stoves,
350 Great Coats,	30,000 pound Common Tents
1,000 Sack Coats,	25,000 pound Wall Tents,
1,500 Trowsers,	20,000 pound Hospital Tents,
600 pairs Stockings,	11,000 pound Shelter Tents,
110 Hats,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	A lot of Brass articles,
100 pairs Leggings,	100 Bedsacks,
1,150 Knapsacks,	1,500 Tent Pins.

and various small articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale under forfeiture of purchase.
Bvt.-Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,
THE STOCK OF AN OLD UP-TOWN CLUB, DISSOLVED.—ALL VERY CHOICE ARTICLES.

On THURSDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

Nine dozen very old pale sherry, 21 bottles Hennessy old 1846 brandy, 10 bottles very old dark brandy, 3 dozen pints choice old Jamaica rum, 1 case Hankell's sparkling hock, 30 cases sparkling hock, 2 cases Chas. Hiedseick's extra champagne, 9 cases Madeira, bottled in Madeira; 39 dozen very old brandy, bottled in France; 1 Ullage cask Sazarac de Forge & Fils' 1844 cognac brandy, 15 cases creme de Bouzy champagne, dozens very fine old Bourbon whisky, 2 Ullage barrels do., 7 cases port wine, bottled in Oporto; 19 cases Brandenberg Freres' claret.
SALE POSITIVE.

Also, a fine lot sparkling hock and Moselle wine; also about 30 lines of port, sherry, Madeira, claret and hock wines; English and Holland gins, West India rums, Scotch, Irish and American whisky, in demijohns, cases and bottles, to close an account.

Also, several lines fine Havana cigars, including favorite and leading brands in small-size packages, consisting of Figaros, El Son de Santiago, Rosa de Santiago, Jose-Sanches, Concha, Juen-America, Purega de Mato, Morante, Operas, Conchitas and other favorite brands.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M.,
AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS
KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.

Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ½ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and top allant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.

Two oscillating engines, 38x20 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.

The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next. HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers—No. 132 Church-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) June 12,
At 11 o'clock,
THIRD LARGE EXTRA AND SPECIAL SALE
OF
MANUFACTURED STRAW AND PALM LEAF GOODS.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
in original packages,
including
100 CASES MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS,
THE LATEST SHAPES,
IN PANAMA, LEGHORN, CANTON, &c.
Attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and goods now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Peremptory sale of CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS and WHITE WINES, on THURSDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., viz.:
CHAMPAGNES.
100 cases De Venoge, "Fleur de Sillery."
100 cases De Venoge, "Royal Cabinet."
CLARETS.
100 cases Bonin & Co., "Floriac."
100 cases A. Menane's "St. Loupes."
WHITE WINES.
100 cases Chateau Penaud, "Barzac," quarts and pints.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND SCARCE BOOKS.
VALUABLE BOOKS ON AMERICA,
PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS,
SCARCE PAMPHLETS and ENGRAVINGS.
The largest collection of
OLD AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS
ever sold in this country, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, by
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 694 Broadway.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—No. 86 Cedar-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Union-place, the entire furniture, parlors chambers, library, dining-room and kitchen; carpets, oil-cloths, china, glass and plated ware, paintings, engravings, books, music, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 12, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, mountain.
3,600 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Star King*, from Palermo.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday, June 12,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 5th-av., corner of 9th-st., the entire rich furniture of the large four-story house, comprising very superior parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture, one grand rosewood piano, rosewood parlor furniture in satin damask, brocatel and reps, French plate mirrors, rosewood etegeres, rich curtains, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant carved black-walnut bedsteads and bureaus, armoire wardrobes, best hair mattresses, carved oak dining-room suite. China and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at the auction rooms, No. 724 Broadway, on Tuesday, and at the house morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
$3,000 First Mortgage bonds of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, $1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable July 1 and Jan. 1. These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Charles H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co., and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on a complete railroad, and on the lands belonging thereto. These bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which has a land grant from Congress of fifty-five millions of acres. (Hypothecated.)
$3,000 DO. DO. DO. DO. DO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON BROADWAY, 141ST AND 142D STS., TOGETHER WITH THE BRICK MANSION, OUTHOUSES AND STABLE THEREON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Six lots of land, with the two-story and attic brick mansion, on the southwest corner of Broadway and 141st-st.; the house is 39 feet 6 inches by 38 feet, and contains all modern improvements; the grounds are in good order, and tastefully laid out. Also, the 8 lots of land, with the large frame stable thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 142d-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON WEST 45TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

WEST 45TH-ST.—The first-class four-story brownstone house and lot situate on the north side of West 45th-st., 200 feet west of 6th-av., known as No 85. The house 25x63 feet, new, built in the most substantial manner and replete with all modern improvements and conveniences.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 282 WOOSTER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WOOSTER-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot, situate on the east side of Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., known as No. 282. Lot 20x60 feet.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3½,
by request, the great play of
THE STRANGER.
EVENING AT 8,
The excellent drama of
THE ROBBER JUDGE;
OR, THE THIEVES OF PARIS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
the ever-popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
On exhibition at all hours, from sunrise until 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKES, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
600 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, June 12,
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 15,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!
Fourth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE.
TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. Maguire and Prof. Risley......Managers
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF THE
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 13,
Complimentary Benefit of
"ALL RIGHT."

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FIFTH OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
Great hit of MR. BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST,
who must be seen to be appreciated.
First week of the laughable piece,
THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS.
Somebody's Coat, Challenge Dance, Fanny Bloomer, Philharmonic Concert, Hunkee Doree, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.
THE ALLEGHANIANS.
THE ALLEGHANIANS.
THE ALLEGHANIANS.
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,
organized in 1846 by J. M. Boulard, having just returned from a six months' tour in Europe, will give six of their popular and interesting entertainments at Irving Hall, on the following dates:
TUESDAY, June 11,
WEDNESDAY, June 12, FRIDAY, June 14,
SATURDAY, June 15, and
MATINEE on SATURDAY, June 15.
Tickets 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, of the BUNYAN TABLEAUX, at Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 8 o'clock. Matinee every afternoon at 2½. Admission 50 cents; children 25.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD,
Manager and Proprietor.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
will hold its
SUMMER MEETING, 1867,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 19 and 20, and SATURDAY, June 22.
FIRST DAY.
FIRST PREMIUM, $700; for all ages; 1¾ miles. Entrance money to go to second horse.
SECOND RACE—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds; distance, one mile and five furlongs; subscription, $200, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed with eleven nominations.
THIRD RACE—Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds; distance, five furlongs; subscription, $50, play or pay, with $700 added; closed with ten nominations.
FOURTH RACE—Premium, $600; for all ages; mile heats.
SECOND DAY.
FIRST RACE—Westchester Cup, value $1,500, gold, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages, 2¼ miles. Winners this year of stakes and premiums amounting to $2,000, 6 pounds extra; of $1,000, 3 pounds extra. Closed with eighteen nominations.
SECOND RACE—Premium $800 for three-year olds, 1½ miles. The winner of the Derby or Belmont stakes excluded.
THIRD RACE—Premium $1,500 for all ages; two-mile heats.
THIRD DAY.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, handicap for all ages, 1½ miles, over six hurdles. $500 to the winner, and $100 to the second horse.
SECOND RACE—The Jockey Club Handicap, a free handicap for all ages, $100 subscription, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared, with $1,500 added. $200 of the stakes to go to the second horse; distance 1¾ miles; weights to be published on the 10th of June, and declarations to be made on or before the 15th of June. Closed with 21 nominations.
THIRD RACE—Consolation Premium $600, for all ages, two miles. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, allowed 10 pounds.
FOURTH RACE—Selling Premium, $600 for all ages, 1¾ miles, horses to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; those for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; those for $1,500 10 pounds.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

FASHION COURSE.—THE THIRD GREAT trot between *Dexter* and *Lady Thorn* will take place on FRIDAY, June 14, at 3 P. M. The race is two miles and repeat in harness for $2,000. Boats from James-slip every half hour; boats from 34th-st. every five minutes; trains from Hunter's Point at 12½ P. M. and 2½ P. M.; boat from 92d-st. to Astoria and stages from thence to the Course. The Course can also be reached by crossing 10th-st. and 23d-st. Ferries. Police arrangements for the preservation of order on the track.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Club, are respectfully notified that they must make application for membership before 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place. By a recent resolution of the Club no election will be made on the course during race week.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. P. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this Institution will take place at Niblo's on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10½ A. M. Applicants for admission to any of the classes will present themselves for examination in the Council Room on Tuesday, 18th, at 9½ A. M.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.—A VALEDICTORIAN of Yale, an experienced private tutor, about to go abroad for one or more years, would like to take in charge one or two young men, to superintend their travel and studies; best references given. Address "GRADUATE," care of Hon. William E. Dodge, No. 19 Cliff-st., New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French (spoken) and English, desires an engagement for Autumn; City references given. Address TEACHER, Shrewsbury, N. J.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—WANTED AN ENGAGEMENT as such in a family by a thorough teacher in the English branches, French, German, music, drawing, and the rudiments of Spanish; no objection to teach in the vicinity of the City; also private lessons given; has the best of references. Address, TEACHER, No. 25 2d-av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING
of the
PRESENT WEEK,
in Mr. John Brougham's Drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and in the version of
HANDY ANDY.
MONDAY, June 17,
the successful Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
In active preparation,
SEVERAL NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING during the week,
AN
ORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
on the popular opera of
FAUST,
with new scenery, appointments, effects, &c.
SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, in the principal characters, assisted by efficient auxiliaries.
A FAVORITE FARCE will precede each representation.
Doors open at 7½; curtain up at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

FRENCH THEATRE—14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.
Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF
MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17,
RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster......Mr. W. F. Leggett, Jr.
TUESDAY—Second appearance in New-York of Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, Jr.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. Wm. F. Leggett......as......Shylock

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING, DURING THE WEEK,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LEAH, THE JEWESS......LUCILLE WESTERN
First time in New-York.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY—ONLY LEAH MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor......Mr. W. B. FRELIGH
GREATEST HIT OF THE DAY. J. H. BUDWORTH, the Dutch comedian. J. H. Budworth, the Dutch-Irish-American vocalist. Drama of EUSTACHE. Cousin Sneider and Veteran of Mohirtz.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF
Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET......Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 12, at 8,
THIRD POPULAR CONCERT.
Soloist—Mr. J. ELDER, (Oboe,)
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
in a popular and brilliant programme, which contains several new compositions.
CONDUCTOR......Mr. F. J. EBEN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
No postponement on account of unfavorable weather.
SEASON TICKETS,
admitting to all the Concerts during the entire season, of at least three months,
TEN DOLLARS EACH.
To be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Terrace Garden.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
U ought 2 C The throng of fashion assemble nightly.
U ought 2 C The only LEON'S great burlesque NORMA
U ought 2 C The truly wonderful burlesque JAPS.
U ought 2 C The fun and enthusiasm they evoke.
U ought 2 C The best minstrel performance ever given.

STEINWAY HALL,
MISS LACOSTE,
THE TRAGEDIENNE,
WILL GIVE A
DRAMATIC RECITAL
from Judith, Romeo and Juliet, Medea, Paradise Lost, Mary Stuart, Macbeth.
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, 1867.

Tickets	50 cents each.
Reserved seats	50 cents extra.

THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will hold a Fair and Festival at the Old Ladies' Home, on the grounds of the Seamen's Retreat, on Staten Island, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th June.

The managers hope to receive, as usual, the liberal patronage of their friends.

Mrs. A. ROGERS and Miss FLORENCE RICE have kindly consented to sing at the anniversary of the Society and Asylum, which will be held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 13th June, at 3 P. M.

Boats leave the foot of Whitehall-st., New-York, every hour, for Vanderbilt's Landing.
The evening boats leave the Island at 9 and 11.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION will render BERGE'S GRAND MASS, No. 3, at Irving Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, 1867. Admission $1.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 150 West 25th-st.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 5 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

THOMAS B. RHODES—LATE CONTRACTING veterinary surgeon to the New-York Consolidated Stage Company—Veterinary surgeon, No. 115 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., New-York, and at the Horse Infirmary foot of Jane-st., North River. N. B.—Open day and night. All operations neatly and scientifically performed. Sick and lame horses attended at owners' stables, if required. Estimates given and contracts taken.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

PILES—PILES—PILES—PILES—PILES. DITCHETT'S Celebrated Remedy for this distressing complaint for sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor. Sent to any part of the United States. Price $2 per bottle.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskilfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. [illegible] will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Books, [illegible] on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus &c.

DRESSMAKING.—MRS. M. C. HAMILTON, No. 71 West 17th-st., Room [illegible] machine.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW STEAMBOAT ROUTE TO BOSTON.

Trial Trip of the Narragansett Company's Steamer "Bristol"—Description of the Boat.

Yesterday morning a new steamship company—the Narragansett—took its first step toward the favor of the public, by introducing to its notice the most complete triumph of naval architecture the world has seen. The importance of the passenger and freight traffic between the Metropolis and the East cannot well be over-estimated. The great quantity of freight, which, from all parts of New-England, and especially from Massachusetts, seeks this City as the grand point of distribution to all parts of the United States, and the endless variety of raw material, both foreign and domestic, which is from this point sent to the manufacturing and consuming districts of the Eastern States, gives constant and profitable employment to not less than thirty steamers, chiefly propellers, which form daily, tri-weekly, or weekly lines, to the various points on Long Island Sound, to Providence, Fall River and Newport, in Narragansett Bay, and to Boston and Portland around Cape Cod.

The Fall River line, the Stonington line and the Norwich and Worcester line have faithfully served the public for many years, but although the first-named has but recently added two superb steamers to their list, it was deemed quite prudent for a new company to enter the field and pursue a different route. Originally the Merchants' Company undertook to carry on this line, but pecuniary embarrassments compelled them to wind up their affairs and sell the partially-completed boats, as well as the favorite *Plymouth Rock*, at a figure almost nominal. The new purchasers appointed Messrs. Charles E. Hill, Jacob B. Jewett and James Fiske, Jr., Trustees, and under their competent direction the completion of the two new steamers, at a cost of $1,000,000 each, was concluded.

THE ROUTE

by which passengers hence will be carried to Boston cannot fail to commend itself to all fathers and mothers, all women and children, all people who prefer sleep to wakefulness. The steamboat route is direct from New-York through the Sound to Naragansett Bay, and up the same to Bristol, thence fifty-four miles only by rail—an hour and a half—to Boston. This obviates on the trip to Boston the excessively early rising which makes the ordinary route so very unpleasant, and on the journey hither enables families to take their supper quietly, put the children to bed and avoid that "horrid Point Judith," the *bête noire* of all Eastern travelers.

THE BOATS,

or rather the new boats, are mates. Originally they were called the *Puritan* and *Pilgrim*, but for some sage reason their sectional significance was destroyed and a local title tacked on—the *Bristol* and *Providence*—the former so called because the boats stop at Bristol, the latter probably because they don't stop at Providence. However this may be, they are magnificent boats, and yesterday the *Bristol* made a trial trip up the North River, down the Bay, around the *Dunderberg*, up the East River and back to the foot of Canal-street, with some 2,000 passengers, who were stowed away so quietly and comfortably that one would scarcely imagine 500 people to be on board. Owned principally by gentlemen in Boston, Providence and Brooklyn, the guests were largely of Eastern birth or connection, but among them were representatives of the entire country; the army, (Gen. McCook,) the navy, (Capt. Mulaney,) George Roberts, of the Westminster, members of the Press from the East, West and local papers, prominent capitalists, and merchants and ladies by the hundreds. The trip was the usual one, consisting of a pleasant sail, excellent music, charming breezes, absurd attempts at dancing, as good a lunch as "could be expected," salutes here, there and everywhere, and any quantity of extemporaneous amateur singing and buncombe oratory.

The boat deserves attention. Combining the solidity of a thorough-going sea steamer, with the elegant finish and fancy appliances of a North River palace, she is without exception *the* boat of the world. Her dimensions are 360 feet on deck, 373 feet over all, 48 feet beam, and 83 feet across guards. Her measurement is upward of 3,000 tons. In the lower saloon, where ordinarily three or four tiers of berths disfigure the appearance, is a row of state-rooms—three berths in each; in the upper saloon there are two sections, an upper and a lower, the former running *à la* North River boats, a gallery completely around the boat, affording a fine promenade and a jolly good view. The fitting up of the State-rooms defies masculine description. Such beds, wide, springy, upholstered to the last finish, were never provided for royal chamber. Everything is elegant without being garish, all is neat and nothing gaudy. The rooms are heated by steam, lighted with gas, supplied with water, and ventilated *à la* mode. The ceilings are twenty feet high, frescoed by a master hand, the walls are nicely painted in delicate tints, the floors are wide and carpeted in a sumptuous manner. The saloons are reached by wide double stairways, straight without the customary curvature of brassy slipperiness, the furniture is convenient, plenty, of choice pattern and costly material. The Company, of which Gen. McComb is President, are fortunate in the selection of their officers. Capt. Brayton for many years one of the favorites on the Fall River Line has command of the *Bristol*, and Capt. Simmons equally well known and liked on the same line has the *Providence*. Mr. John G. Morse, who, for thirty odd years, has been steward in the old Stonington line is supreme in the steward's department, his first assistant being Mr. Macklin, another thirty-year man. "Aunty Shad" is the stewardess, and the others like herself are well known to all the old *habitués* of the other line. A page might readily be used in description of the boat, but

THE MACHINERY

being novel needs attention.

In the arrangement of the machinery on board these vessels, Mr. E. W. Smith has aimed at a combination of the latest well-tested improvements in boilers and engines, in the endeavor to produce efficiency of service with a very low and safe pressure of steam, with economy in the consumption of fuel and wear and tear of machinery.

The boilers are three in number, placed below deck, their weight and the water they contain giving stiffness and stability to the vessel in heavy weather. This also admits of the guards forward of the wheels being narrow, thereby producing less obstruction to the sea—in this regard imitating to some extent the good points of the new ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The boilers are 55 feet long and 12 feet 6 inches in diameter, flues below and return tubes above. The furnaces are in two tiers, one above the other—the flames emptying into one connection common to both. Total amount of grate surface, 510 square feet; fire surface, 13,850 square feet. It is expected the large amount of grate surface will prove adequate to burn the coal by natural draft alone, without the employment of "blowers." Mr. Smith holds a patent for these boilers, and they are in successful use on both steamships and steamboats.

The steam chimneys are located on the two outside boilers and pass up through all the decks. They are inclosed in a boiler-iron case, firmly revited and bolted together. Between this case and the steam chimney is an air space of 18 inches the entire height and circumference, admitting of good ventilation. The case also supplies complete protection to the passengers in case of leaks to the flues or tubes.

The engine is a beam-engine, and the largest—except in the sister ship, the *Providence*—ever constructed. The cylinder has a diameter of 110 inches and a stroke of 12 feet. The condenser is tubular, having 4,000 square feet of tubular condensing surface; the tubes are of brass, without seam, drawn from solid ingots by the American Tube Works, of Boston; the tubes are tinned inside and outside, to prevent galvanic action; they are packed with wood ferules, on the patent of Horatio Allen. By this combination the difficulties of surface condensation—so long troublesome—are very satisfactorily overcome; the steam being condensed against metallic surface, is again returned to the boilers in the form of water, continually, so that salt water will not be admitted. The circulating-pump of the condenser is worked by the main beam, and is a double-acting plunger and bucket pump.

The valve-gear is fitted with an independent adjustable expansion gear, or "cut-off," on the Sickles plan, with the late improvements. With this the engineer can measure out the quantity of steam admitted to the cylinder in accordance with the wants of the trip, which is ever varying with the tides, winds, loads, &c.

The wheels are thirty-eight feet eight inches diameter over the paddles, and twelve feet face. Each wheel is in two sections, and so set relative to the wheel on the opposite of the boat as to nearly obviate the jar and tremulous motion usually caused by the paddles striking the water. This feature adds much to the quietness of motion and comfort of the passengers. The rims of the wheels are planed to an edge, which save a considerable percentage of friction in passing through the water.

The arrangements for extinguishing fire are very complete. In a room set apart by itself is a large independent steam fire-pump and boiler, the latter for use when the large boilers are not in work. From this fire-engine branches off a large copper pipe, which sub-divides in smaller branches forward and aft the vessel, and up through all the state-room saloons and on the hurricane-deck. There are many branches fitted with water-gates, and coils of hose already attached for immediate use. The importance of this arrangement cannot be over estimated. In addition there is also an arrangement for extinguishing fire by steam through pipes, the key of which is in the hands of the engineer only. The engine is fitted with a safety self-unhooking gear which instantly unhooks the engine and shuts the steam valves in case of a serious break to the engine.

The means of pumping in case of leaks are equally as well arranged. If need be the whole capacity of the circulating pump to the condenser can be applied to the bilge, which would empty ten hogsheads at each revolution. Three other efficient pumps also connect with the bilge of the vessel.

Indeed, every arrangement which can conduce to the comfort and safety of the passengers, seems to have been availed of.

The Messrs. John Roach & Son, proprietors of the Etna Iron Works, deserve much credit for their execution of the work for the machinery of these boats. Their capacity for doing large marine work with dispatch, is best illustrated by the fact that these mammoth engines, which were put under contract in September, 1865, would have been completed for service in June following—nine months—had not the strike of the ship carpenters and joiners prevented the Company from finishing the boats.

THE FINALE.

As the *Bristol* neared her pier, Col. Frank Howe, in behalf of the passengers and guests, thanked the company for their courtesy, and in a few phrases expressed the sense of one and all concerning the character and equipments of the boats. Gen. McComb replied, and subsequent speeches were made by Gen. McCook, Mr. Corlies, of Brooklyn, Mr. Hill and others connected with the enterprise. The *Bristol* leaves to-day on an eastward trial trip, and will begin work next Monday.

The following-named firms were responsible for the work:

Hulls, Wm. H. Webb, Esq.; engines, John Roach & Son; ship-joiners, King & Eells; plumbing, Rea & Pollock; gas fixtures, mirrors, crockery, glassware and silver plate, E. V. Haughwout & Co.; upholstery, carpets, curtains, &c., A. T. Stewart & Co.; furniture, John Ellis & Co.; fresco painting, G. Hudson; gilding and ornamentation, J. B. Downing.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Wildey—Further Developments.

During yesterday forenoon the boarding-house No. 30 East Nineteenth-street, where Alfred R. King committed suicide, after killing his mistress, Mattie Greenman, was visited by a large number of persons, who were attracted thither by the published accounts of the sad and touching tragedy, of which a full account appeared in yesterday's Times. Very few of these visitors were admitted to the interior of the house, which was in charge of the Police until the bodies were removed, and Officer Beekman guarded the room where the bodies lay, nothing having been disturbed until the arrival of the Coroner. Further inquiries made by our reporter have resulted in additional developments in the case. It appears that King was a native of Nantucket, Mass., and a son of Dr. J. B. King, a well-known physician in that city. The deceased was rather wild, and had sailed one trip on a whale ship. Nearly two years ago his aunt, Mrs. Macy, of Nantucket, lent him $11,000 for the purpose of going into business. With this money he purchased an interest in the business of M. L. Curtis & Co., manufacturers of gas fixtures, at No. 418 Broome-street; but he withdrew from the firm about twelve months ago, and since that time had engaged in no regular business, living at a fast rate,—spending his money on billiards, horses, and fashionable suppers. About a month ago, he found himself penniless, and became quite melancholy and unsettled in his mind, refusing all pecuniary aid from his relatives, who are wealthy. The real name of the woman he murdered before committing suicide is not yet known, and nothing is known regarding her antecedents, beyond the fact that she was a "pretty waiter" girl, under the name of Mattie Greenman, at the "Reveille" concert saloon, on Broadway, near Houston, and King had become acquainted with her at that place, and had squandered a great deal of money upon her.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Wildey visited the house during the morning, and impaneled a jury, when the following evidence was elicited:

Edward Merritt, of No. 190 Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, testified: I am first cousin to Alfred R. King, deceased; he has had pecuniary trouble of late, which seemed to prey on his mind; I last saw him alive in April last; he then had sustained heavy losses in business; he said that he sometimes thought he would blow his brains out, but I did not pay much attention to this remark; I did not know whether he was married or not; I do not know the deceased woman; King had been in the gas fixture business at No. 418 Broome-street; the firm was M. L. Curtis & Co.; he had not been in any business since last February.

Charles H. Macy, residing at the Sherman House, No. 413 Broome-street, testified: I am a cousin of King, the deceased; I last saw him alive at the Sherman House, at half-past five on Sunday evening; he appeared unsettled in his mind and in much trouble; he told me then that on Saturday night he had put the pistol to his head twenty times, but could not gain courage to commit suicide; his uneasy state of mind arose from pecuniary trouble and heavy losses; my mother loaned him $11,000 about two years ago to go into business with M. L. Curtis in the manufacture of gas fixtures; he remained in this until a year ago last February; since that time he has been living very fast, spending money in billiards and other amusements; I do not know that he gambled; I do not think that he drank to excess; he was not married, but lived with a woman at this place; never saw her alive and do not know who she is; the letter produced was received by me on Monday; he told me on Sunday about it, but said that he had thought better of it.

Wm. C. Brandon, of No. 146 West Twenty-fourth-street, testified: I have known King, the deceased, for some time; I have been intimate for three or four months; I last saw him alive between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday night, in his room at this house; I did not notice anything unusual in his conduct; I saw the deceased woman also that evening; he said he had written to his folks for some money to start business with, and if he did not get that, he did not know what to do; he spoke of a young man who had gone to Troy to get $7,500 to go into business with him; he frequently said that he might as well be dead as alive, under the circumstances; he always expressed affection for his female companion; deceased stated to me that he had taken her from the Reveille concert saloon, No. 627 Broadway, where she was employed, and was keeping her; they had been living together for eight or nine months; he stated that if he could have supported her, he would have married her; he said that he liked her as well as any other he ever knew; he said that he had spent a good deal of money on the girl, buying her dresses and jewelry and taking her out riding; I understood that the girl's name was Mattie Greenman; she has a mother and sister living in Brooklyn, whom King supported for some time.

Sarah Taylor, a domestic in the house, testified: Nothing was seen of the deceased all day, and at five o'clock I went up to their room and saw the key in the door; I pushed the key out and unlocked the door and found both the deceased lying dead on the bed; I then went out for an officer.

Laura Blanchard, of No. 30 East Nineteenth-street, testified: I let out rooms at this house; about the 1st of March the deceased man and woman came to board at this house; he had not had any meals in the house for some weeks; they were about to leave to-morrow; he paid board for himself and the woman regularly, until within a few weeks past; they appeared to live very happily together; on Sunday they were laughing and talking together as usual; the deceased woman told me she was Mrs. King, and that the man she was living with was her husband; I do not know anything of the shooting; a Mrs. Smith, who sleeps on the floor above, states that she thought she heard two pistol-shots at about nine o'clock on Monday morning, but she paid no attention to them and went to sleep again.

Officer Gerard E. Beekman, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, testified: I am detailed at the Charity Fair at Seventeenth-street; at about 6 o'clock the servant girl came to me and told me that there were two persons dead in this house; I came here and went up to the room; King was lying on his face on the bed; the woman was lying beside him; in his hand was a four-barreled Sharpe's repeater; I examined it and found three barrels discharged; I immediately notified the station, and remained in charge of the room.

Dr. Wooster Beach, M. D., testified: I have made an external examination of the remains of deceased man and woman found dead at this place; both were undressed, the woman lying under the bed clothes on the right side with her face to the wall, and the man on the outside of the bed, his head resting on one of his arms; on examination found two pistol-shot wounds in the head of the woman on the left side, and a pistol-shot wound on the right side of the man's head; death resulted from the wounds as above described.

The case was then given over to the jury, when they rendered the following verdict:

In the case of the man: That the deceased, Alfred R. King, came to his death by suicide, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, June 10, 1867, at No. 30 East Nineteenth-street.

In the case of the girl: That the deceased, Mattie Greenman, came to her death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Alfred R. King, June 10, 1867, at No. 30 East Nineteenth-street.

Mattie was 24 years of age, and a native of Virginia. King was also 24 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. The remains are in charge of an undertaker, and they will be interred in the same grave at Greenwood.

THE TURF.

The New-Jersey Central Agricultural Society Horse Fair at Trenton—First Day's Exhibition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Trenton, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The Annual Grand Horse Fair by the Central Agricultural Society, of New-Jersey, commenced yesterday at Trenton, on the spacious grounds of the Association, located about one mile from the town. A more suitable locality, both as regards the admirable conveniences of stabling, stands, &c., and the advantages of facilities of access from all parts of the country, cannot be found anywhere.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad runs within a hundred yards of the grounds, while the Delaware and Raritan Canal is within a mile of the track. The grounds of the Association inclose an area of eighty acres. The grand stand, judge's and field stands are elegant and capacious, and the track itself, a full mile, is one of the best in the United States. The stables, sheds and box stalls are on a scale of unusual extent and completeness. Capacious restaurants occupy the space under the grand stand, and refreshments and other rooms for ladies are also provided. The grounds are located amid scenery of the most picturesque and delightful character; the views from the grand stand being very beautiful. The Society was organized as a stock company last July, and their first exhibition was held in September of the same year. The officers of the Society are Messrs. J. G. I. Campbell, President; Levi T. Atchley, Vice-President; David Nuar, Corresponding Secretary; W. F. Van Camp, Recording Secretary, and P. Dickinson, Treasurer.

The day was exceedingly fine and favorable for the occasion, and the attendance large, fashionable and select. To-morrow, however, and the ensuing day are looked upon as the most important days of the exhibition, and the number of visitors will be vastly increased. The proceedings commenced with a grand parade of the horses on exhibition, upward of twenty double teams and one hundred horses being in the procession. This was followed by the show of thoroughbreds, prominent among which we noticed Mr. Maillard's *Slasher* and *Young Eclipse*. The show of stallions was a very fine one, comprising a large number of magnificent entire horses.

The trials of speed came next, the first being for three-year olds. This resulted as follows:

W. B. Smith's (Hartford) b. s. Granite State	1
D. S. Quinton's b. m. Jesse	2
C. W. Albertson's b. c.	3
J. F. Johnson's b. c.	4

Time—3:17.

The premium for horses that had never beaten three minutes followed, and was won by Mr. Strong's (Mr. Hopper's, *Paterson*) b. m., who beat fourteen competitors in 2:45, 2:41¼.

The premium for fastest pacer in harness resulted as follows:

Mr. Durnsey's g. h.	1	1
Mr. Carson's b. h.	2	2
Mr. Pettit's r. m. Polly Ann	3	3

Time—2:40, 2:41¼.

The premium for the fastest stallion in harness (first, $200; second, $100) brought out seven competitors, the trials of speed resulting as below:

M. Roden's gr. s.	1	1	1
W. Martin's gr. s. Ironsides	4	2	2
Mr. Conklin's s. s. American Star	3	5	3
B. Daniel's b. s. Ed. Forrest	2	3	4
B. Doble's b. s. John Hunt	5	4	5
Mr. West's br. s. Gen. Mott		dis.	
Mr. Quinton's br. s. Rocky Hill	6	dis.	

Time—2:35¼, 2:35¼, 2:33.

To-morrow the entries comprise some first-class trotting stock. The five-mile race has five entries, the double-team premium four, and all the others are well filled.

Trotting at Doty's Union Park, Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

A trotting match came off at the Union Park, east of this city, this afternoon, between the three well-known Dutchess County horses, Hutchins' mare, Belden's *Jack*, and Sharpstein's *Betsey*. Hutchins' mare had the call at the start in pool-selling, but not at long odds. The Judges were Chas. H. Fitchett, Elisha Vail and W. S. Jones. The Hutchins mare is a fine little animal, her only fault being that she will get excited at times. When she trots steady she makes lightning speed, and is hard to beat in this district. The Belden horse cannot boast of any long line of ancestry, but has a good record among turfmen, and has beaten the Hutchins mare. The Sharpstein horse is a stranger, but keeps his end up well.

On the first heat, this afternoon, a very bad start was effected, the Sharpstein horse getting the word when three or four lengths in advance of the mare, while the Belden horse was far behind them both. The Sharpstein horse kept his position, and if anything, gained and widened the gap, crossing the score four or five lengths ahead, and winning the heat in 2:46, much to the dissatisfaction of the backers of the other horses, who felt aggrieved at the manner in which the start was made.

After this heat the driver of the Belden horse, instead of coming up to the judges' stand and complaining of the unfair start given him, as one supposed he would do, stated to the judges that he had no fault to find, as he had demanded the word. Previous to the second heat, the Hutchins mare was the favorite in the pools, the odds being two to one on her. She behaved splendidly, and her friends were certain she would come off victor. In the second heat all three got a good start, after scoring several times for it, the Belden horse dashing out ahead, but being soon passed by the Hutchins mare. The latter animal trotted four or five lengths ahead to the half mile pole, going there in 1:22, and, keeping her advance, won the heat in 2:43, the Belden horse coming in next, while the Sharpstein horse came near being distanced. On the third heat the Belden horse dashed right away from his competitors, and lead them four lengths to the half mile pole. Coming down the home stretch, however, the Hutchins mare made a magnificent burst of speed, and passing the Belden horse, won the heat in 2:48, amid much cheering. In the fourth heat the Belden horse made one good burst of speed, but it did'nt amount to anything, nor did the Sharpstein horse do anything handsome. The mare won the heat and race in 2:48.

Trotting—Fashion Course, L. I.—Bonner's Famous Wagon Time Beaten.

Yesterday afternoon a fair attendance was present at the Fashion track to witness the contest for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between *Toronto Chief, Jr.*, and *Rapid*. The latter won the two first heats, but was distanced in the third.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., Tuesday, June 11; match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

B. Doble named br. s. Toronto Chief, Jr.	2	2	1
W. Borst named b. g. Rapidan	1	1	dis

Time—2:43½, 2:44;, 2:46.

After the above trot was decided, Mr. Harker's team, *Bruno* and *Brunette*, were driven on the track by John Lovett, the famous professional jockey, and for the gratification of a large number of gentlemen this beautiful span of thoroughbreds were put to the test of speed. They made the mile in a road wagon in 2:25¼, thus beating the best time on record of Robt. Bonner's *Flatbush Maid* and *Lady Palmer*, which was 2:26. The quarter-mile was made in 36½ seconds, the half in 1:11¼, the three-quarters in 1:47, and the mile in 2:25¼, without a single break.

Departure of the Atalanta Boat Club for Philadelphia.

Yesterday morning the famous Atalanta Boat Club, represented by their eight-oared barge *Excelsior*, started on an excursion to Philadelphia, where for a week they will be the guests of the Schuylkill Navy. They proceed by the Raritan and Delaware canal, and will arrive at their destination Thursday afternoon. They left their boat-house, at the foot of Christopher-street, about 11 A. M., and were escorted on their way by several boats of the Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association, including those of the Gulick, Waverley and Columbia Clubs. A pleasant reunion took place at the club-house just previous to the start, at which a large number of the members and friends of the club were present. Benj. F. Brady, the President of the Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association; David Banks, Jr., and the Press were the recipients of complimentary toasts, to which appropriate responses were made, and a pleasant hour was thus spent in social converse.

The Atalanta Boat Club is the oldest rowing association at present in existence in the United States. It was organized in May, 1848, and has kept up its organization through all these years with credit to itself and honor to the boating fraternity. The numerous trophies that adorn the walls of their club-house testify to their abilities as amateur oarsmen. The club is at present officered as follows: President, David Banks, Jr.; Vice-President, W. C. Mainland; Secretary, J. W. Edwards; Treasurer, Charles Devoe.

The names of the crew of the *Excelsior* are as follows: A. S. Swan, bow; George Boahr, stroke; J. Ogden, coxswain; H. Sproul, J. H. Lindsey, L. Waterbury, W. M. Haddock, A. B. Haddock, and A. Knapp. The President of the Club, David Banks, Jr., accompanied them on their trip.

The Whisky Tax.

A correspondent—a merchant of good standing—referring to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury lately written to a number of Boston capitalists, setting out the causes of the prospective decrease in our revenues, and also to the admission of Commissioner Rollins "that a portion of the taxes imposed by law of Congress cannot be collected on account of inefficiency and demoralization among officers of internal revenue," asks earnestly that some action shall be taken by which the Government shall receive the revenues assumed to be collected for its support, and a speedy end be put to the fraud and collusion which interfere with that that result. On the subject of the whisky tax he gives some figures, comments and suggestions thereupon which merit attention. He says that as the production of whisky before the war was set down as one hundred million gallons per annum, it is fair to assume it now at one hundred and twenty millions, With $2 per gallon tax upon this manufacture alone, $240,000,000, less reasonable cost for collection, should reach the public treasury; whereas, on the contrary, he states the Government do not receive as a net result over $5,000,000. The tax is levied, but fraud and collusion step in between it and its legitimate destination. The system of supplying the distilleries with metres to prevent robbery of this kind, he says, has proved utterly abortive, and destroyed all hope that any effectual check can be put upon the dishonesties of distillers and Government employes so long as the present system of collecting revenue from this source is persisted in. He advises that the only way to dispose of this disgrace, and at the same time give the wealth required for the necessities of the Government, is to so reduce the tax that it bears some proportion to that of the raw article, which now fluctuates from 28 to 32 cents per gallon. Put the tax at 25 cents per gallon, he says, *collected on monthly statements made under oath*, and it stands to reason that it will no longer pay to defraud the Government. The horde of officers will be no longer required, and the Government will assuredly receive from twenty-five to thirty millions annually, and dispose forever of a state of things disgraceful to its management—wherein it stands confessed upon their books that of the whisky tax levied, amounting to $240,000,000 annually, but $5,000,000 reach the Treasury over and above the cost of the collection.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Smith in the Chair.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron for new Court-house	$10,680 21
Matthew Kane, window-sashes for new Court-house	1,155 00
Ferguson Prentess, machinery for new Court-house	1,250 00
Edward Ridley, fitting up court-rooms in the new Court-house	953 57
H. Runckle, photographing	263 00
Geo. Teets, tinning, &c.	70 15
John Schwartz, framework	126 00
J. T. Barnard & Sons, coal and wood	1,732 50
Gregg & Bros., carpeting, &c.	2,266 42
J. O. Seymour & Co., stationery	324 30
Pay-roll of laborers on new Court-house up to June 8	2,719 11

A resolution was presented in favor of paying the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, &c., for expenses incurred in settling the claims of various banks and insurance companies, for return of taxes collected in error, said expenses amounting to $55,380.

The items are as follows:

Charles O'Conor, counsel fees	$10,000
Waldo Hutchings, counsel fees	10,000
Richard O'Gorman, counsel fees	10,000
Amasa J. Parker, counsel fees	5,000
Edward H. Anderson and David J. Dean, counsel fees	1,000
Accountants, Examiners, Clerks and other expenses	19,380
Total	$55,380

Mr. Tweed said the amount had to be paid according to law, nevertheless it might be as well to lay the resolution over for the present.

The resolution was referred to a Committee, and the Board adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

SWINDLING A JERSEYMAN.

James Post, residing at Bergen, N. J., was induced yesterday afternoon to enter the gift jewelry establishment in the basement of No. 428 Broadway, and while there was persuaded to join in a game of chance, by which means he believed he would win $200, but he lost money every time, until he lost all patience, when he caused the arrest of Wm. Gillen by Detective Macdougall. The magistrate took occasion to remark that if the Police would pay more attention to these swindling establishments, and less to watching disreputable houses with dark lanterns, the public would be better served and fewer persons swindled. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

CASES.

Intoxication, 41; disorderly conduct, 26; larceny, 9; violating Excise Law, 1; violating State law, 1; vagrancy, 5; juvenile delinquent, 1; assault and battery, 12. Thus disposed of: Fined $10 to be committed in default, 38; required to give bail, 14; committed for examination, 22; discharged, 13; committed to Commissioners Public Charities and Correction, 7; remanded, 1; committed to Juvenile Asylum, 1; committed to Workhouse, 1.

A SMALL THEFT.

Frank Peirce, a small boy, was charged by Robert Thompson, of No. 124 Fourth-avenue, with attempting to steal a lot of corsets from his store, the corsets being valued at $24. Thompson saying that he caught him in the act, the boy was held to answer.

HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of No. 285 Fifth-avenue, narrates that on the afternoon of the 10th inst. he made a professional call upon a member of the Japanese troupe, leaving his horse and buggy in front of the house corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and that when he came out the horse and buggy were gone. He lodged information with the Police of his loss, and the same evening received intelligence that his property had been recovered, and was at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he recovered it. The case had been put into the hands of Officers McCullough and Reilly, and they had found the horse in one stable and the wagon in another, and had also arrested three young men, William Reilley, John Puller and James Gordon as the perpetrators of the crime. Being brought before Justice Dodge, the evidence adduced of their guilt was quite voluminous and almost entirely circumstantial, but it was sufficient to induce the Justice to hold Fuller and Reilley to answer. Gordon was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

CASES.

Intoxication, 7; disorderly conduct, 10; assault and battery, 5; larceny, 3; insane, 1; swindling, 1. Thus disposed of:—Discharged, 10; fined $10, to be committed in default, 2; sent to Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; committed to answer, 4; committed for examination, 5; warrants issued, 6.

BUTTER STOLEN.

Frederick Meyferth, No. 276 Ninth-street, charges that Charles Byrne forced his way into the former's cellar and carried away two tubs of butter, valued at $17. Byrne was committed to answer.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

John Marsh files an affidavit that on the afternoon of the 13th of May last, he, with Edward Thomas and others, were in a room in the house No. 45 Essex-street; that he (Marsh) fell asleep, and on waking up found Thomas with his hand in the deponent's vest-pocket, where he had $84. Marsh remonstrating with Thomas, and charging him with intent to steal his money, Thomas put him out of the house and on the sidewalk, and there missing his money, charged the other with stealing it, whereupon Thomas struck him and ran off, and was not seen again until yesterday, when he was arrested. The accused was held for examination.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, Justice.

A BEER WAGON TAKEN.

It is alleged that Edward Donohue on Monday afternoon went into the shed attached to the Lion Brewery, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, where the horses and wagons attached to the brewery await to be loaded, and getting into one of the wagons drove rapidly off. He was seen, however, and pursued at once, and at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street he was intercepted by Officer Dennison, of the Thirty-first Precinct, and arrested. The officer proceeded with his prisoner as far as Ninety-sixth-street and Broadway, on the way to the Station-house, when the prisoner attempted to escape, and as a preliminary gave the officer a staggering blow in the eye with his fist. He did not escape, however, and on yesterday being brought before Justice Connolly he was held to answer.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour is steady; sales 700 bbls., at $13 for No. 1 Spring, $14 for Red Winter, $15 for White, and $16 for Double Extra. Rye Flour is steady at $8 50. Wheat is in moderate demand; sales of 7,100 bushels choice White Canada at $3 1,100 bushels Canada Club at $2 60, and 1,700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 35. Corn is quiet, with a declining tendency; the sales were confined to car lots. Oats were held at 80c. for Canadian and Western. Barley, Rye and Peas are nominal. Corn Meal, $2 75 per 100 lbs., bolted. Mill Feed is scarce; Shorts are selling at $34@$35; Shipstuffs at $38@$40; Middlings at $42@$43 ℔ ton. Canal Freights are quiet; on grain—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 55c; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 45c. Lake Imports—5,300 bushels Wheat, 6,400 bushels Peas, 544,186 feet of Lumber. Canal Exports—4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,056,707 feet of Lumber. Some of the principal shipments for the month of May were as follows: Flour, 43,712 bbls.; Wheat, 11,069 bushels; Corn, 76,254 bushels: Oats, 8,149 bushels; Barley, 5,126 bushels; Starch, 1,432,427 lbs.

Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, June 11.

Flour is less active and easier; good and fancy Spring Extras, $10@11. Wheat closed quiet and unsettled at a decline of 2c.; No. 1 sold at $2 15; No. 2 at $1 93@$1 96, closing nominal at $1 93@1 94. Corn is less active at a decline of 2c.; sales at 78c.@81c. for No. 1, and 75c.@76½c. for No. 2. Oats have declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 55c.@56c. for No. 2, closing at 55½c. Rye is dull at a decline of 3c.@5c., closing at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 1 in store. Barley is nominal. Provisions are dull; Mess Pork has declined 50c.; sales at $21; Lard is steady. Cattle are dull at $5 50@$7 50 for middling to butcher's steers. Live Hogs are dull at $6 12½@$6 50 for common to extra. Sheep are dull and unchanged. Receipts—2,400 bbls. of Flour, 13,000 bushels of Wheat, 210,000 bushels of Corn, 21,000 bushels of Oats, 2,600 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bbls. of Flour, 1,000 bushels of Wheat, 77,000 bushels of Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 11.

Tobacco—The offerings are large and the market is heavy; medium grades are lower at $4 75@$6 for common Leaf; $6@$10 for factory-dried do.; $4 75@$6 for medium dark Fillers; $8@$13 for bright do.; $10@$13 for black Wrappers; $18@$30 for good to fine bright Leaf. Cotton is dull. Flour is dull; fresh ground has advanced 50c.@75c.; choice single and medium Double Extra Spring, $8@$9 40; Double Extra Fall, $10 50@$12 50; choice and fancy, $13 75@$16 75. Wheat is firmer at $1 50@$1 55 for fair and good Spring; $1 65@$1 75 for No. 1 and choice; $2 25 for prime Fall, and $2 40@$2 50 for choice. Corn is heavy for mixed and yellow, but prices were sustained for white; sales at 82c.@85c. Oats are declining; sales at 78c.@82c. Rye is declining; sales at $1 02½@$1 05. Provisions are dull and unchanged. Lard is heavy. Whisky is nominal.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, June 11.

Cotton is dull and unchanged; sales 950 bales Low Middlings at 24c.; receipts for three days, 1,350 bales, against 2,412 for the same time last year; exports for the same time, 913 bales. Sugar—Louisiana Low Fair, 12c.@12½c. Muscovado Molasses is quoted at 47½c.@50c. Flour is dull and irregular; Superfine, $10 50@$10 55; Choice Family, $17@$19. Corn is dull and drooping; Yellow and Mixed, $1 10@$1 17½; White, $1 20. Oats are quiet at 95c.@96c. for Choice. Hay, $28@$29. Pork is dull and held at $24, with no sales. Bacon is in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Gold, 136½. Sterling 47@51. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@⅝ per cent. premium.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour is steady but unchanged, and but little is doing. Wheat is dull; sales 800 bushels of White Canada at $2 85. Corn is dull and drooping: sales 50,000 bushels Western at 88c.@89c.; Toledo, 88c. Oats are quiet and unchanged. Rye is lower; sales of 2,000 bushels at $1 15 for Western No. 1. Mess Pork has declined to $22 50. Lard, 13¾c. High-wines are dull and nominal. Barley is nominally $1 18. Receipts—43,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 5,200 bbls. Flour. Shipments—47,000 bushels Oats. Freights, are about 10¾c.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour steady. Wheat steady and and unchanged, Corn is dull and unsettled Oats dull; sales at 65c. for No. 1. Rye dull at $1 46 for No. 1. Cotton is dull and nominal; no demand; Middling held at 24c.@24½c. Whisky is firm at 30c. Mess Pork is dull; sales at $22. Bacon unchanged. Lard in demand at 12c. Groceries are steady. Butter and Cheese unchanged and quiet. Eggs 15c.@16c. Gold 136½ buying, and 137 selling. Exchange steady.

Louisville, Tuesday, June 11.

Tobacco is active; sales 275 hhds. at $2 75@$30. Superfine Flour is dull at $9@$9 50; choice $16. Wheat is nominal at $2 for old Red. Corn—Shelled and delivered 85c.@87c.; in bulk, 70c.@75c. Oats, in bulk, 68c.@69c. Mess Pork $22. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Lard—City rendered, in tierces, 12½c. Raw Whisky, free, $2 20. Cotton is dull at 23c.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour is firm; City Double Extras, $11 37½@$11 75; Country do., $11; Extras, $9 87½@$10 37½. Wheat is unsettled; No. 2, $2 19@$2 22; No. 3, $1 92; Oats unsettled at 58c.@60c. or No. 2. Corn is declining; sales at 78½c. for No. 1 old., and 72c. for No. 1 new. Receipts—34,000 bushels of Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,700 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels of Wheat, 21,000 bushels Oats.

Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday, June 11.

Beef Cattle—Receipts 736 head; prices $1 ℔ cwt. lower; extra, $14@$14 75; first quality, $13@$13 50; second quality, $12@$12 50; third quality, $10 50@$11 50. Milch Cows and Calves, $50@$125. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,976 head; prices a trifle lower; sales at 5c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs, $5@$8 50. Veal Calves, $3@$12.

Wilmington, N. C., Tuesday, June 11.

Cotton is weak at 24c. Spirits of Turpentine are firmer at 51c.@52c. Resins are quiet at $2 75@$6.

Memphis, Tuesday, June 11.

Cotton dull, unsettled and nominally unchanged; receipts 59 bales; no exports; other markets dull and unchanged.

Mobile, Ala., Tuesday, June 11.

Cotton is quiet at 23½c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 326 bales.

Toledo, Tuesday, June 11.

Flour is dull. Corn has declined 2c.@3c. Oats, 62½c.@63c. for No. 1.

Savannah, Ga., Tuesday, June 11.

Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middlings, 23½c.; receipts 370 bales.

Augusta, Tuesday, June 11.

Cotton market quiet; sales 72 bales; Middlings, 25c.; receipts, 30 bales.

Charleston, Tuesday, June 11.

Cotton declined ½c.; sales 135 bales; Middlings, 24½c.@25c.; receipts 75 bales.

[Advertisement.]

How to Detect a Rogue.—We hear of Bank, Post-office, Express and Government robberies almost daily. We propose the application of Phrenology to all persons in places of trust. *One* is less inclined to yield to temptation than another. May we not *know* who he is, and thus "put the right man in the right place?" We may learn to judge men by reading *New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character*, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the Human Face Divine, with more than 1,000 illustrations. By S. R. Wells. In one large volume, handsomely bound in muslin, $5; heavy calf, with marble edges, $8; Turkey morocco, full gilt, $10. "Take such a volume as this, and every one must acknowledge that Physiognomy opens a wide field for interesting investigation."—*New-York Daily Times.* "Admirably printed and profusely illustrated, probably the most complete hand-book upon the subject in the language."—*Tribune.*

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted.

[Advertisement.]

For Summer Wear.—For the accommodation of the ladies, who are about leaving town for the Summer, Cantrell is offering some of his excellent Boots and Shoes, very slightly soiled, at just half of his original prices. They are just as good and durable to wear in the country as the higher priced articles. Call at No. 813 Broadway and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

The Broadway Bridge does not attract half so much attention as Knox's store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., nor will it compare with the tasteful Hats, Caps, &c., to be found there, and at No. 533 Broadway, also. Knox's new style of hat is a remarkable production in every respect; it is of fine fabric, handsome appearance, elegant style and very becoming.

[Advertisement.]

Stop That Thief.—The Burglar Alarm Telegraph wherever applied has successfully stopped burglars and thieves for the last seven years. No one should fail to see it in operation at No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall—Alex. Center, Capt. J. O. Ryan, E. Bavier and 2 friends, John Mitt, 5 Japanese Commissioners, Rev. E. B. Inslee, wife and 4 children, Rev. Mrs. H. H. Winn and infant, 3 servants of Japanese Commissioners, Berthel Phillips, Dr. Ororode, wife, son and 2 children, Lewis Woolf, G. L. Baxter, Mrs. Hopkins and daughter, Mrs. Heinz, children and two infants, Mrs. Fowler 2 children and infant, M. J. Wright, wife and family, Mrs. Doane, W. Weil, wife and family, L. Weil, wife and family, Mlle. Peppe Hummell, John Furguson, Cyrus B. Rawson, Miss M. Wilson, J. W. Burling, wife, infant and nurse, Edgar Harriott, Miss Susanna Stein, Marcellus Leach, M. Mangelo and wife, N. A. Hayne, wife and family, Dr. L. L. Hague, E. M. King, Elizabeth Harvey, Dr. Lausdale, wife and family, John H. Wisner, Mrs. F. McIntyre, Mrs. L. K. Price, J. I. Collum, wife, daughter and sister, C. Nye, wife and infant, Miss Davis, Mrs. Lyons and child, W. Receord, Mrs. E. Harvey, Col. McAllister, three children and two nurses, David Allen, A. Robinson, Major Henry, Levi Chase and wife, Mrs. Perchbacker and child, S. W. Prescott and wife, Mr. Bixby, E. Snyder, wife and child, Mrs. S. J. Taggart and infant, Miss A. Haskell, J. A. Stout, wife and infant, E. W. Pike and wife, J. Anderway, wife and infant, J. M. Thompson, D. D. King, Misses C. L. and A. E. Thompson, Mrs. N. H. Thompson, H. M. Wallace, L. L. King, Mrs. Cary Trick, J. D. Evans, W. K. Anderson, O. H. Evans, Capt. W. H. Howard, Mrs. D. W. Cheeseman, Mrs. M. J. Weshern, Miss Leweke, Mrs. E. T. Dowling, T. S. Northrup and wife, E. J. Elzey and wife, Carl von Netzer, Miss Harris and friend; Miss Sarah Johnson, Miss Alice Johnson, Jesse Potter, Lawrence Kilgeon, Mrs. H. H. Andrews, Mrs. James Nichols and child; Mrs. A. C. G. Prince and two children; James Crossett, Miss Annie Roberts, Daniel Burrows, Miss P. Glass, W. M. Vanderhoef, J. P. Shayer, J. K. Weber and wife, Moritz Levenger, G. Haskins, Miss Sophie Stadiger, Miss K. Selverschmidt, Miss Wesenback, J. Mackelburg, J. A. Townsend, F. W. Gabriel and wife, Mary Jane McCutcheon, W. McCafferty, Annie McCafferty, Robert Hagne and three brothers, Hannah and Lottie Kaiser, Miss Barbara B. Hood, M. S. Freeman, Mrs. Frederica Buckwitz, Mme. Blucher, Careda, wife and infant, George Colburn and three brothers, H. C. Colburn, Mrs. Amelia Suyer and two children, A. P. Van Duzer, D. Weill, Dora Kelly, Mrs. Dunlop, Jas. T. P. Rust, Geo. Wood, Mrs. Geo. Conway and 3 children, J. D. Wood, Miss Alice McNeill, H. Schuber, wife and boy, Peter Haley, E. Graybill, T. W. Ricketson and brother, Mrs. M. Ricketson and 2 children, Miss E. Yule, Thos. Kehoe, Wm. H. Gibson, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Gaibois, child and 2 infants, C. Marshall, Thos. Dowling, Thos. Riley, Pat Cleay, John Duffy, E. N. Bean, H. Jordan, E. P. Gould, John A. Kennedy, Geo. F. Sawyer, J. B. Thompson, Geo. F. Penny, Thos. F. Sickles, James B. Best, Wm. Clayton, E. Gesner, T. R. Mitchell, James A. Chase, Thos. T. Cummings, Geo. B. Fogg, John G. Thomas, Mrs. W. H. Gibson, W. Wenthrop, Mrs. Sidney Smith and daughter, Henry Larydale, E. Strauss, Geo. Davidson, A. T. Mosman, Miss A. Robinson, Miles Scovell, N. R. Peasely, John Bryden, B. Johnson, J. Wall, wife and 2 children, C. L. De Boice, L. A. Robb and wife, J. B. Robinson, John D. Cameron, E. J. Cooney, Curtis G. Kenyon, Jacob Tonner, Summer Wells, Mrs. Anne Irving, Frank E. Preble, R. H. Prince, Abraham Pray, W. C. Stevenson, L. Rosenthal, Mrs. Geo. D'Arcy, Mrs. Jando, child and 2 infants, and a large number in second cabin, and 300 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

June 11—*In Steamship Western Metropolis, from Bremen and Southampton.*—J. Kirchhoff, with family, Wilhelm Birchholtz, Mich Ringen, C. A. Jurjens, Miss Maria Brinkmann, Julius Horwitz, Mrs. Pauline Feeschner and infant, Amalie Bill, Frz. Cancura, Chris. Gehling, Carole Luik, H. Mische, Edward Walk, Miss Emma and Barbara Spalh, Louiso Schumann, Mr. J. F. Roeseke and wife, G. F. Placidus and family, Marie and Ursula Bosch, T. Ph. Zündel, Wilh. Hahn, Elise Samer, George Ruder, Martin Stüken, Wilhelm Steyh and Heinr Steyh, Rosine Raser, Christine Metzger, Hieronymus Malebrey, Monika Malebrey, H. F. Muhlenpfordt, Wm. Walk and family, Caroline Hoffmann, Wm. Schmidt, David Kohler and family, F. Aug. Enk and family, Conrad Hohman, B. Kennepol, Berhard H. Kiey and others in steerage. Total, 772 adults, 174 children and 58 infants.

June 11—*In steamship Malta, from Liverpool*—Mrs. M. A. Burns and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Rev. R. Wood, wife and family, Mrs. R. M. Calvert, J. P. Moore, wife and family, Mrs. Beecher and 4 children, S. Gregory, J. Arkell, G. Ruffle, Miss E. Strother, and 617 in the steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee from St. Jago, &c.—Mrs. Sidney Mason and servant, Mrs. C. J. Meyers, Miss Cassie Meyers, M. Craig and wife, Dr. A. Wilson, Rev. Henry Bleby, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Berty, Mrs. Matoes Martines, E. Gero and wife, John M. Outcher, Pedro Auza, Hubert Chetwood, G. M. de la Pena, John Beck, William Warren, R. Gilbert, Balthazar Vogal, C. Vega, David Gowrie, B. Jefferson, Wm. Fannin, David Lewellen, James Newton, Wm. Montgomery, Chas. Varrier, Arcadio de Cuadio, Wm. H. Stewart, Wm. Wood, Andrew Alexander, James G. Carson, H. Humphrey, Ysabel Tarre and daughter, Mrs. Carmina M. de Colas and servant, Mrs. J. Riveos and three children, Mr. E. de Laca and two daughters, J. F. Machado, wife and five children; Manuel Castellanos, Wm. H. Tompkins, George Mitchell, Wm. Murphy, Charles Freble, George Blackburn, John Canniff, Demetris Castillo and wife, Francisco Arteaga and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon sets.... 1 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 49 | Gov. Island. 4 38 | Hell Gate... 6 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Rising Star, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Houghton, Andrews, Houghton, Mich., via Welland Canal, H. R. Wells; Hancock, Case, Houghton, Mich., via Welland Canal, H. R. Wells; Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Herald of the Morning, Sears, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Mount Washington, Maling, Liverpool, Baxter & Merrill; Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Gitana, (Norw.,) Thomson, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Holmboe & Co.; Fannie F. Bell, Hutchings, Swan Island, J. O. Baker; Rose M., (Br.,) Harding, Sagua, J. E. Ward & Co.; Quindaro, (Br.,) Stanwood, Lingan, C. B., Thompson & Hunter.

Brigs Volunteer, (Br.,) Searl, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; Insuterinen, (Dan.,) Jensen, Stettin via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lady Franklin, (Br.,) Carmichael, Londonderry, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Tubal Cain, Loring, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Constant, (Br.,) Shaw, Liverpool via Wilmington, De Vertu, Marsh & McColly; H. Porter, (Br.,) Frost, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Beryer, Stamford; M. Williamson, Luke, Philadelphia, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Matilda, (Br.,) Stevens, Maranham and Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; Mary Louise, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Ridgewood, Derickson, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. A. Farnsworth, Sawyer, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.; C. H. Ingalls, (Br.,) Ingalls, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Ajmeer, (Br.,) Gilliatt, Bulle Harbor, Labrador, P. I. Nevius & Sons; G. H. Eneas, (Br.,) Johnson, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; E. Wadsworth, McIntire, Provincetown, Morrison & Phillips.

Sloop Thomas Ransom, Ferris, Hartford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barge Artisan, Adams, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba May 31, and Neuvitas June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Waydell & Co. 3d inst., off Nuevitas, passed schr. Lewis Clark, from Bangor, going in; 11th, off Barnegat, saw the wreck of brig Bessie York, of Parrsboro, N. S., with stern above water; before reported.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall June 2, with mdse., specie and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Alexandria 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown. June 10, off Cape Henry, saw a dismasted brig bound N.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Newport, Wales, 46 ds., with iron and chalk to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Had heavy westerly winds and weather up to George's Shoal, since then light westerly winds, calms and fog. In the mouth of the Channel, Otto Behrens, of Prussia, was struck by a sea, killed and washed overboard. May 18, lat. 41 30, lon. 41 20, saw a herm. brig, hailing from Brunswick, name consisting of five letters, bound E., with loss of foretopgallant and topmast-head and flying jibboom; also saw two ships, with loss of spars. Was up to the Highlands on the 8th, but had to haul off shore in the N. E. gale.

Bark Star King, Anderson, Palermo April 7, and Gibraltar 28th, with fruit to James Henry. Did not furl the royals in 53 ds.; in lat. 38 16, lon. 59 42, saw some wrecked stuff and spars.

Bark Rhea, (Pruss.,) Buckholtz, Antwerp 43 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the whole passage.

Bark Lizzie Morrow, (of St. John, N. B.,) Frazer, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. and 100 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather; lost mizzen-topmast, and is leaking.

Bark Eugenio, (Ital.,) Castellano, Dunkirk 35 ds., with wood and coal to order.

Bark Pallas, (Dan.,) Ebsen, Newcastle 56 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Stero, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to C. P. Agristo.

Brig M. A. Benson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mills, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. H. B. Folsom, for Savannah.

Brig Francisqueta, (Span.,) Call, Vera Cruz 23 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Delmont Locke, Crocker, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Brig G. B. Allen, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Montrose, Grearson, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co. June 2, off Cross Rip Lightship, was run into by an unknown brig, having bulwarks stove, bowsprit split, and the brig carrying the schooner's anchor away.

Schr. Billow, (of Arichat,) Fougere, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. D. S. Willets, Brown, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Koret, Brown, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. English, Barker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Trident, Jameson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Triton, Freeman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Yacht Palmer, Loper, Stonington 24 hours.

SAILED—Steamships Rising Star and Leo.

By Telegraph.

Also arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, June 11—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; brigs Annie N., Cape Breton; James Miller, Boston; schrs. H. P. Cushing, New-York; Wanata, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Arr. ship Mohongo, London; brig Randolph, (Br.,) from Tajardo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11.—Arr. steamship Jas. A. Gary, Baltimore.

BOSTON, June 11—Arr. steamer Key West, from New-York; bark Ingertha, from Gottenburg.

Miscellaneous.

The hospital-ship Florence Nightingale has been moored in the Lower Quarantine for the season.

The ram Dunderberg returned to the City at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The steamtugs S. S. Houghton and Hancock, 48 tons each, have cleared at this port for Houghton, Mich.

Washington, June 11.—Accounts received by inbound vessels represent a northwest gale having prevailed with great violence on the coast.

The schr. Leesburgh, from Portland for the Delaware Breakwater, with stone, arrived this morning, leaking badly. She reports experiencing a storm on Saturday off Long Island, and remaining in a N. E. gale for three days, with the sea washing over her decks and staving ing her bulwarks. She passed numerous vessels close-reefed.

The schr. Keokuk, from Boston for Georgetown, D. C., put in here this morning, with loss of both anchors. She reports that 14 schooners met a similar fate on Sunday night, while anchored under Cape Charles, the wind blowing terrifically and knocking them about in various directions. One of them went ashore in Lynnhaven Bay—name unknown.

Returned.—Brig Gratta, Strout, hence for Aspinwall 5th inst., on the 8th inst. in a heavy gale from N. E., shifted cargo, started stern and after house, sprung a leak, and vessel badly strained.

Spoken, &c.

Fremont—fishing schr., of Provincetown, May 28, lat. 44 25, lon. 49 45.

Isaac Webb—ship, hence for St. John, N. B., June 7, off Nantucket.

Laura—Brem. bark, bound E., May 23, lat. 45, lon. 42.

Marcia Greenleaf—ship, bound E., May 17, lat. 43 25, lon. 37.

Queen—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 3d inst., lat. 43, lon. 63 30.

Zachary Taylor—schr., of Provincetown, May 27, lat. 44, lon. 51.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. May 24, schr. Prince Consort, McDonald, Jamaica; June 1 brigs Hatfield Bros., Hatfield, Baltimore; Hail Columbia, Brereton, Boston; June 2, C. McCarthy, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

Sld. May 28, bark Ocean Steed, Flinn, Cienfuegos; 30th, brig Emma Swett, Swan Island; 31st, brig Dirigo, Small, Trinidad, Cuba; June 1, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 2d, schrs. Prince Consort, McDonald, Carthagena; Scribner Burdgess, Swan Island.

CLOTHING

20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,

AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN

STYLE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,

Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,

Opposite 6th-st.

ALL WOOL SUITS,

$15, $18, $20, $25 AND $35.

BUSINESS COATS,

$8, $10, $12, $14, $16 TO $25.

CASSIMERE PANTS,

$4, $5, $6, $7 TO $12.

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THE CHEAPEST

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DEVLIN & CO.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,

Cooper Institute, corner stores.

No connection with any other.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING U. S. Bonds, new issue: Nos. 173,485 and 173,486; $1,000 each. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for them. New-York, June 11, 1867.

McANDREW & WANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is indeed little else than a vast machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course there must be no defect in the principle or plan of the movement, no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is the reduplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision of labor.

By means of multiplying guages and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools and for faults and flaws in steel or stone are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a perfect machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of a sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear and ringing sound, always characteristic of the Waltham Watch The machine is a timekeeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce watches that cannot be equaled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes, to suit all tastes and means, but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM," is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"The American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., established in 1850, has grown into proportions which entitle it to a rank among the manufacturing enterprises of America. The quality of these instruments has been thoroughly tested by minute comparisons, and the result is decidedly in favor of the home-made over the imported.

The first duty of a watch is to keep good time. Its other uses are decorative and subsidiary. The simpler its mechanism the more trustworthy its action, and the system upon which watches are constructed by the American Company is the very perfection of simplicity.

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